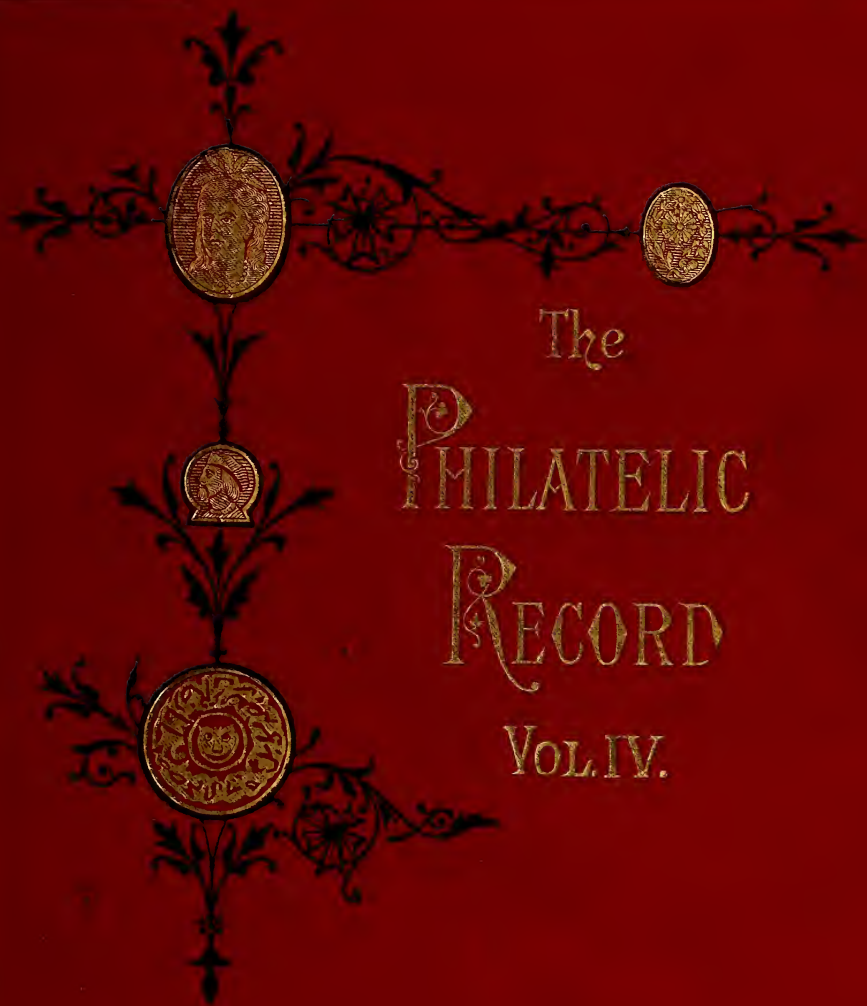


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The
PHILATELIC
RECORD
VOL. IV.

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Yours truly
Wm. G. de L'Isle

THE

PHILATELIC RECORD.

VOL. IV.

FEBRUARY, 1882, TO JANUARY, 1883.

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The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IV.

FEBRUARY, 1882.

No. 37.



THE list of Philatelic Gains for the previous year, with which we commenced our last volume, was so much appreciated, and its repetition has been so generally demanded for the year of grace 1881, that we devote more than our average space this month to complying with the wishes of our subscribers, and consequently we can only notice, more briefly than we could desire, one or two specimens of philatelic literature which lie before us for review.

Album Weeds; or, How to Detect Forged Stamps, by the Rev. R. B. Earée, is an important work. In his preface Mr. Earée steps forward to meet the objection which one naturally opposes to Spud papers; namely, that whilst they enable a young collector to discard forgeries from his album, they render far more important service to forgers in apprising them of the mistakes which they have made in the past, and in putting them more upon their guard for the future. In reply to this objection Mr. Earée says "That all the many thousands of forgeries here described actually exist, and that they are bought and sold and mounted in collections every day; so that though it may possibly assist the forgers in the future, a description of their existing productions is necessary for the present." We scarcely think that Mr. Earée's book will save boys from being imposed upon. Nine-tenths of the forgeries are picked off sheets, exposed for sale on commission in small shops. "Our boys" cannot commit the contents of 560 pages to heart, and be prepared to make, upon the spot, a mental comparison between the imitation for which they are parting with their pence and the real stamp as described in the book at home. When they consult it on their return, they may, no doubt, discover that they have been swindled; but even then what redress is ever to be obtained from those who wittingly sell counterfeits? We have always made it a rule, when asked for an opinion upon a stamp, to give our verdict,

but no reasons ; and when we find Mr. Earée dissecting all the old tests for Swiss stamps for the benefit of forgers, we confess that we cherish sentiments other than gratitude towards him. The rarer Swiss stamps are now honestly worth from 5s. to 50s. a piece. If collectors will purchase them at their fair value from responsible dealers they may count upon getting the genuine article, or, in the rare case of a mistake, they will have the stamp exchanged or the money returned. Our publisher's catalogue is within the reach of the most impecunious, and if those who consult it have a stamp offered to them for as many pence as it is priced shillings in this catalogue, they need hardly turn to any Spud papers to obtain the assurance of its being a fraud. And if, in spite of the warnings they have so often received, they persist in the profitless speculation of buying these worthless labels, it seems hard that the difficulties of steady-going collectors who are prepared to pay a fair price for a genuine stamp should be immeasurably increased by the pains which Spud gardeners take to coach their natural enemy—the forger.

Having candidly expressed our disapproval of the tendency of the work before us—a disapproval in which perhaps only a few will be found to share—we hasten to set before our readers the result of the cursory inspection which we have, as yet, been able to make of the manner in which the author's aim has been carried out. And here we are happy to say that we have little else than praise to accord. Those commonest of all counterfeits which represent the stamps of Bremen, Hamburg, Bergedorf, and such places, are particularly well described. Even comparatively advanced collectors will do well to compare their specimens with Mr. Earée's notes, for the interest taken by philatelists in these stamps is so small that their authenticity is too often taken for granted, or as a matter of minor importance, and a weeding is deferred to some future day when more important and interesting issues have been studied. In treating of the so-called reprints of the United States and Transvaal stamps, Mr. Earée very properly applies to them the more correct, if less euphonious, title of forgeries. Amongst these he might also have included the government reprints of the first issue of Wurtemberg, which, as they differ in design from the original stamps, are forgeries pure and simple. We must take exception to the remarks passed upon certain scarce stamps which, although they are not likely to have much importance for the class of collectors for which this work is intended, are none the less incorrect and misleading. We are certainly surprised that our

author should have to avow, especially now that he is a member of a leading German society, that he has never seen any one of the three first values of Moldavia, and still more so that he should assert that the 27 paras is almost unique, and that the 81 paras of the genuine type is *unknown*. Then again he is wrong in believing that the early 2 cents Hawaiian, as distinguished from the 5 and 13 cents, is bogus; and still more unaccountably mistaken in saying that the "Ship" Buenos Ayres are lithographs.

We congratulate Mr. Earée upon the intelligibility of his descriptions. No one who has not had some experience in the drawing up of lists, and describing the designs of stamps, can fully appreciate the weariness of the occupation or sympathise with the attendant struggle to avoid tautology and verbosity. And yet Mr. Earée has succeeded far better than could have been expected. Some of his descriptions are particularly happy. In speaking of the "Diligencia" he says, "The line forming the mouth is bent into a rather irregular curve." We mean to reproduce this some day, as original, in describing "a forced smile."

Last, but not least, we have to refer to the get up of the book, which reflects the highest credit on both printers and publishers. Many of our subscribers take the *Record* for the benefit of their youngsters, and we strongly advise them to send to our publishers for a copy of *Album Weeds*, and make these youngsters happy with the gift. It is the cheapest illustrated book at 7s. 6d. which we have seen for some time.

Alas! that in one breath—and that choked by emotion—we should have to announce the birth and the death of *The Philotypist*, pronounce *Fee-lotty-pist*. However, it were vain to lament over spilt milk, and we can only hope that Dr. Viner—for want of a better channel—will sometimes discourse to his disciples in our pages.

We have been asked to notice a new stamp journal—the third number of which lies before us—*The Philatelic Times* to wit. It was some little time before we got past the motto which is so proudly blazoned on the title-page, and we are even yet undetermined whether "*Veritas sans peur*" is French, after the school of Stratteforde atte Bowe, or Bow(e)-wow Latin. The editor is extremely anxious that a second Philatelic Society should be started in London, and that it should "be conducted under *gratuitous* management." He is quite right. We have always said that it was a shame that the office-bearers of the present Society should be in receipt of such enormous salaries whilst there

are poor collectors, we know of, grubbing about, who have not even the wherewithal to buy the first and worst issue of British Guianas! The editor answers a correspondent, who asks him how to start and write a stamp journal, thus: "Buy a bottle of gum, brush, and pair of scissors, cribbing (without any acknowledgment whatever) from the *Philatelic Record* sufficient matter for your paper." We are grateful to the *Philatelic Times* for not acknowledging the source whence it obtained that unfortunate little piece of information respecting the Canada newsband, but we rather wonder where its editor saw the Macao and the Nevis on laid paper. What in the name of Goodness Gracious do the letters M. I. P. A. stand for? It seems absurd that any one should have arrived at the dignity of appending all these letters to his name, and yet not be more widely known than we can ascertain Mr. T. Martin Wears to be. And he works his letters into downright sonorous periods too. Hear this: "In philately, as in other pursuits, there are many intricate, and unsettled points, or rather points on which the majority of collectors have not arrived at a conclusion quite analogous." And we dare anyone to contradict him. We trust that the Editor of the *Philatelic Times* won't mind our little jokes. We advise him to dismiss some of his staff, and to go in even more extensively for scissors and paste, with acknowledgment, and he may be the means of disseminating a good deal of useful information.

With No. 40, a great change has come over the *Berliner Illustrierte Philatelisten-Zeitung*. Its title is changed to that of the *Deutsche Philatelisten-Zeitung*, and from the clumsy broadsheet which it has hitherto been it is now reduced to octavo, a very excellent alteration. In the number before us we look in vain for one of M. Fouré's excellent articles.

Der Philatelist for February is chiefly devoted to giving an account of the doings at the festival celebrating the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Philatelic Society of Dresden. Every thing seems to have gone off well, and we wish the Society as long a life as the title it rejoices in.

From the *Revista de Correos* we learn that the Spanish Government have purchased one hundred copies of Señor Duro's book on the stamps of Spain, with a view to recompensing the author for his labour, and as an inducement to others to undertake similar useful work. We have not been able as yet to gather from the sources open to us that the British authorities have made any such purchase of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Austria.—We have never yet seen the Fieldpost Cards of this country described, and think they have escaped the notice of philatelists. We believe they were issued at the end of 1880 or the commencement of 1881. We know of two varieties, one of which, we presume, is for the use of the public, the other for that of the army. At the top, in the centre, is the following inscription in three lines: (1st) *K. K. Feldpost—Karte* (2nd) *Eigene Angelegenheit des Empfängers* (3rd) *Portofrei*. Below are two dotted lines for the address, the first preceded by *An*. Lower down are three more dotted lines, broken into two columns, with a thin upright line between them, those on the right ending with the words (1st) *te Compagnie*, (2nd) *te Escadron*, (3rd) *Batterie*; and those on the left with (1st) *tes Armee-Corps*, (2nd) *te Division*, (3rd) *Regiment*, this last line being also broken near the commencement with *tes*. A thick line divides the upper from the lower part of the card, the latter containing three lines of inscription. There are also two lines of inscription on the left side of the card, reading upwards, and extending the whole width of the card. The Imperial eagle is in the left upper angle, and a plain circle in the right. The second variety differs from the first in having the second line of inscription suppressed; and the third, fourth, and fifth lines for the address, together with their affixes, transferred to the bottom of the lower part of the card. These are replaced by two dotted lines, the first preceded by *Bestimmungsort*, and the second by *Wohnung des Empfängers*. There are also only two lines of inscription, instead of three, in the lower part of the card. Reverse side plain. Size 148×91 mm., or $5\frac{4}{5} \times 3\frac{3}{5}$ inches.

Fieldpost Cards. Without expressed value, black on light buff; two varieties.

The 10 kr. pneumatic card has now only *two* lines of inscription, instead of four as formerly, and the word “WIEN” is also suppressed; so says the *Welt-Post*. This alteration makes a third variety of this card.

10 kr., blue on azure; third variety.

Baden.—The 3 kreuzers, rose, arms on white ground, perforated 13, has long been known to philatelists as a rather uncommon stamp. Mr. Tapling has shown us a companion to it; viz., the 1 kreuzer, black, white ground, and similar perforation, which we had never yet seen or heard of.

Adhesive. Issue of 1862–64. 1 kreuzer, black on white ground; *machine perf.* 13.

British Guiana.—Under this heading we could almost write a book this month; but before speaking of the novelties, we will rake up a little ancient history. Referring to the supposed One cent, red-brown, of the 1856 provisional type, which we mentioned

in our last number, Mr. Philbrick informs us that, after examining the stamp before it left England, he came to the conclusion that it was merely a badly-printed Four cents. He believes, however, that such a value was printed at that time, and of the same type; namely, a One cent on yellow *couché* paper. Let us look out for it.

The following extracts are from *The Official Gazette*:

"BRITISH GUIANA, GENERAL POST OFFICE, *Georgetown*, 21st December, 1881.—A supply of POSTAGE STAMPS, ordered some time ago, not having arrived, it has been deemed necessary to issue the following temporary STAMPS until the regular supply is received, namely:

"96 cents STAMPS, having the face value obliterated, and the figure 1 printed in the centre, will be issued as One Cent STAMPS.

"96 cents STAMPS, having the face value obliterated, and the figure 2 printed in the centre, will be issued as Two Cents STAMPS.

"E. D. WIGHT, *Acting Postmaster-General*."

"BRITISH GUIANA, GENERAL POST OFFICE, *Georgetown*, 28th December, 1881.—The following POSTAGE STAMPS will be issued as One and Two Cents STAMPS, namely:

12 cents STAMPS (official),

48 " " " and

48 " " " will be used as One Cent STAMPS.

12 " " (official),

24 " " " will be used as Two Cents STAMPS.

"E. D. WIGHT, *Acting Postmaster-General*."

Of these provisionals we have received the 1 cent on the old 48 cents, red, ship in circle, and on the 48 cents official, current type; and also the 2 cents on the 12 and 24 cents, official current type, and on the 96 cents. In all these stamps the original value, as on a former occasion, is obliterated by a black bar, but the word *Official*, where it occurs, is not interfered with.

Provisionals.

1 c., sur. 1 in black (num. 7 mm. high), on 96 c.,	bistre	type 1876
1 " " " " " 4 " " 48 "	carmine	" 1863
1 " " " " " " " 48 "	red-brown (official)	" 1876
1 " " " " " " 12 "	purple	" " "
2 " " 2 " " 7 " 96 "	bistre	" " "
2 " " " (var.) " " 96 "	"	" " "
2 " " " " 4 " 12 "	purple	" " "
2 " " " " " 24 "	green	" " "

Our correspondent, to whom we are indebted for the *Official Gazettes* from which we have quoted, and specimens of most of the values, informs us that such a rush has been made for these stamps by speculators that the two varieties, announced on the 21st December, were speedily exhausted, and there was every probability of the second issue being bought up.

We had written thus far when we received the *Official Gazette* of the 7th January, from which the following is an extract:

"BRITISH GUIANA, GENERAL POST OFFICE, *Georgetown*, 7th January, 1882.—An issue of Provisional One and Two Cents Postage Stamps having been authorized, Notice is hereby given,

that such Provisional Stamps are now ready for issue, but that they will be issued in such quantities only as the Acting Postmaster-General is satisfied are required for the actual purpose of prepaying postal matter. E. D. WIGHT, *Acting Postmaster-General.*"

In design these new makeshifts remind us of the provisionals both of 1856 and 1862. In the centre is a ship, as in the 1856 issue, whilst the ornamental type-set border is after the fashion of that of 1862. It is composed of stars, consisting of a St. Andrew's cross of heavy lines, with another cross of dotted lines placed over it. These ornaments are placed, as a rule (although there are some breaks), so close together that the lower part of one St. Andrew's cross forms a lozenge with the upper part of the next. The ship in the centre is enframed by four plain lines, some of them broken, as in the 1862 issue; and between these lines and the ornamental border is the inscription—on the left, "BRITISH" (reading upwards); on the right, "GUIANA" (reading downwards); above, "POSTAGE," and below, "1 CENT OR 2 CENTS," all in block type. In the four corners are the numerals forming the date 1882. In some of the stamps the ship is a three-masted one, and in others a brig. The numerals of value vary in size, and there are probably almost as many varieties as there are stamps on the sheet. All the specimens we have seen, whether used or unused, have the word "SPECIMEN" perforated obliquely across them. In shape they are nearly square, measuring from the outside of border to border about 25 mm. They are typographed in black, on common coloured wove paper.

<i>Provisionals.</i>	1 cent, deep rose, three-masted ship	} <i>pin perf. about 12½</i>
2	" yellow	
1	" deep rose two-masted	
2	" yellow	

And now a word on behalf of those eager speculators in the colony who hope to reap a golden harvest from philatelists. They are offering all these provisionals to the trade here at outrageous prices, but we are happy to say that our leading dealers have refused to listen to them. Firms like our publishers realize that collectors are getting tired of paying speculative prices for provisionals, and all respectable dealers are loth to charge these if they can help it. There is a vast difference in value between the provisional stamps of small out-of-the-way places and those of an important colony like British Guiana, and we trust that collectors will uphold the very laudable course which dealers are inclined to take in this case, and not pay extortionate prices to outsiders for isolated specimens of stamps, which will be plentiful and cheap enough when their present holders get tired of their stock.

Cuba.—With the new year a new issue of stamps has come into circulation; but as they are undated, there are some grounds for supposing that they are intended to last for some years. They are precisely similar in design to the stamps of 1881, except that "CUBA" is now printed in the middle of the upper label, the ends of which are filled in with ornament of a key-pattern. We have seen—

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1	c. de peso, sea-green	} <i>perf. 14.</i>
	2	" rose	
	2½	" chocolate	
	5	" pale ultramarine	
	10	" bistre	
	20	" red-brown	

We have also a new set of cards, which are precisely similar to those of last year save for the stamp, which is of the same type as the adhesives we have just described.

Post Cards. 2 c. de peso, lake on white

	3	" pale rose	"
	2+2	" lake	"
	3+3	" pale rose	"

There is besides a fifth card, which is of the same design as that issued in 1878, but has the new instead of the original type of stamp.

Post Card. 4 c. de peso, carmine on buff.

We are indebted to M. Moens for a stamp which we had not seen before; viz., a 10 c. de peseta of 1880, of the same type as the others of the issue.

Adhesive. 10 c. de peseta, carmine-lake; *perf. 14.*

Egypt.—The current 10 paras has changed its colour again. It is now printed in pearl-grey.

Fiji.—The one shilling stamp, referred to in our last number, turns out to be a genuine and unmitigated postal. The perforation is 10. We are informed that a Five shilling value is in preparation.

France.—The reply paid pneumatic card is now in circulation, with the new type of stamp similar to that on the current 30 c. card (without surcharge).

30+30 c., rose on light buff.

German Empire.—The current 5 pfennig card bears in the right lower angle "1 82." The 25 pfennig Berlin pneumatic card has also undergone an alteration, the tails of the figures "5" on the stamp being now curled upwards, whereas they were quite straight on that previously in use.

Grenada.—Our illustration represents the stamp of the post cards we described last month.



India.—Another value is now in circulation. Design: diamemed profile of Her Majesty to left, on ground of horizontal lines; straight coloured labels above and below—the first inscribed "INDIA POSTAGE," and the second "THREE ANNAS," in white block letters. The side borders are of colour, with small white ornaments. In the spandrels are triangular ornaments, curved on the side facing the portrait. The only specimen we have seen is so greasy that we cannot make out the watermark, which however we believe to be a star. Shape, upright rectangular.



Adhesive. 3 annas, deep orange on white; *wmk. (?)*; *perf. 14.*

Our illustration represents the 1 anna 6 pies, which we chronicled in January.

Java.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces the issue of some new Unpaid Letter stamps, similar in design to those recently issued in the mother country. They are printed in colour on white paper, the numerals of value being in black. The stamps are perforated, and gauge, we presume, the same as those at home.



Unpaid Letter Stamps. 2½ (cent), carmine-red and black

5	"	"	"
20	"	"	"
40	"	"	"
75	"	"	"

Luxembourg.—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that it is expressly stipulated in the Postal Treaty, concluded at Berne, that official letters are to be franked with the same stamps as those employed by the public. Lately letters bearing the Luxembourg official stamp were stopped at the Basle post-office, and surtaxed as though they had not been prepaid. The Luxembourg officials protested, and the matter was submitted to the authorities of the Postal Union at Berne, who condemned the stamps surcharged "OFFICIAL," but decided that stamps with the letters "s.p." printed on them, and signifying *Service Public*, should be admitted to

frank official correspondence.

As a set off against the many good things they have accomplished, the Postal Union authorities are guilty of several imbecilities, of which this decision is one. The Luxembourg stamps with the old surcharge



are now reserved for inland correspondence, and for those countries which do not make themselves unpleasant about trifles; but for franking official letters to Switzerland a set of stamps has been prepared, surcharged with the letters "s.p." The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the following values so treated:

<i>Official Stamps.</i>		Surcharged s.p. in black.	
1 centime,	brown.	Local impression; perforated	
4	" green.	"	"
5	" yellow.	"	"
1 franc	bistre and black.	"	"
2 centimes,	black.	Dutch	"
10	" lilac.	"	"
12½	" rose.	"	"
20	" brown.	"	"
25	" Prussian-blue.	"	"
30	" rosy-violet.	"	"
40	" orange.	Frankfort	"
			rouletted on colour

Macao.—Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. write us that they have advices of an issue of stamps for this colony having been sent out. When their correspondent wrote the stamps had arrived, but none had as yet been issued.

Mexico.—We borrow from the *Timbre-Poste* the following account of the stamp depicted in our illustration. “Cuernavaca, the chief town of Morelos, a province situated in the south of Mexico—if we are to believe in the specimen sent us—issued a



postage stamp, after the example of Chiapas, Monterey, Campeachy, and Guadalajara, and probably during the troublous times of 1867–68. But, unlike those of the other towns we have cited, this stamp bears no expressed value, having perhaps only been employed for local postage. . . . Although we have no proof of the authenticity of this stamp, we think it is a genuine thing, as it has nothing about it

resembling the bogies which have had such a run of late; besides, the correspondent from whom we have it is a guarantee of its genuineness. It is struck with a hand-stamp, in black, on white wove paper.

Adhesive. Without expressed value, black on white.”

Nepal.—*L'Ami des Timbres* announces that all three values exist imperforate and rouletted.

Persia.—A correspondent on the spot writes us as follows: “The Postmaster-General of Persia writes me that a new issue of stamps is ordered for the Persian letter and packet post to Europe. I know nothing as to their proposed design. It is a fact that there is a very small quantity of the 1881 issue.”

From another correspondent we have received a new value; viz., a 50 c. (query centimes). In an oval of horizontal lines, en-
framed by wreaths of oak and olive, is a full-face bust portrait of the Shah. Above the oval is a representation of the Persian crown, and below a circle, with ornamented border, in which, on ground of horizontal lines, is $\frac{5}{c}$ in white. A very curly scroll arches over this circle, and is inscribed on the left side “POSTE PERSANE,” in black block letters, and on the right in Persian. In the two upper corners are double-lined white circles containing Persian characters. The sides of the stamps are filled in with arabesques. The groundwork of the whole is cross-hatched, and there is a coloured border. The shape of this rather handsomely engraved label is upright rectangular, and it is of the same size as the three current values without portrait.

Adhesive. 50 c., brown, ochre, orange, and black, on white wove paper; *perf.* 12.

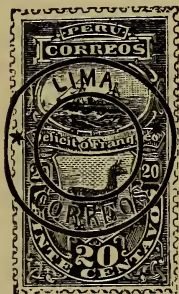
Peru.—We have the 5 centavos of the current type, but printed in the deep blue shade in which it was originally issued, and the 1 centavo green, surcharged in black “UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL,” in a horse-shoe frame, beneath which is printed “PERU,” all in block type. So far the surcharge is well executed, probably by the printers of the stamps; but there is an additional surcharge in

red, more or less smudgy, which represents the arms of Chili. M. Moens has seen the current 20 centavos surcharged with the arms of Chili, in bright ultramarine blue, debasing—to use an heraldic term—those of Peru, but without the horse-shoe surcharge. These are interesting mementos of the Chilian invasion. We have the 5 and 10 centavos, long Unpaid Letter stamps, with the oval surcharge “UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL—PLATA—LIMA.” This surcharge is now to be found on all the values of the current postage stamps.



Another surcharge, to which our attention is called in this month's *Timbre-Poste*, consists of a double circle, with “LIMA” in the upper and “CORREOS” in the lower segment, the two words

divided by stars. We confess that we do not understand its significance. What does it point to? We find several of our stamps with a similar obliteration, plus a date in the centre of the circle, but stamped in black instead of in red, as are the stamps which have attracted M. Moens' notice. He has seen the 1 c. bistre, 5 c. vermilion, and 20 c. blue, unpaid letter stamps, thus treated. We have also seen the 5 centavos, current type, but printed in the old dark blue, with an oval carmine surcharge. In the upper curve we can make out the word *Arequipa*, but the rest is illegible.



Philippines.—We will content ourselves with chronicleing, without criticism, three more of the aggravating provisionals with which the Manilla post-office is not yet tired of pelting us. The first is the green 200 mils de peso, *Derechos de Firma* fiscal, with a very indistinct yellow surcharge, which reads HABILITADO PA CORREOS 2 CMS. the first and last lines forming a circle, and the middle one being printed across it. The second is the brown 10 cuartos *Derecho Judicial*, surcharged in black in the same way as the stamps just described, save that the last line reads “DE UN REAL.” The third is the 2 reales, blue, *Derecho Judicial* fiscal, surcharged in carmine. The lower line of the surcharge reads, “DE DOS REALES.” Hence for the first time since 1863 we have reals again in the Philippine stamp currency.

Provisionals.

- 2 cms., yellow surcharge on 200 mils de peso green, *Derechos de Firma* fiscal.
- 1 real, black surcharge on 10 cuartos brown, *Derecho Judicial* fiscal.
- 2 „ carmine surcharge on 2 reales blue, *Derecho Judicial* fiscal.

Since writing the above we have received the current 2½ c. de peso changed in colour.

Adhesive. 2½ c. de peso, bright blue.

Porto Rico.—In this island, as in Cuba, a new issue of stamps came into circulation with the new year. They are of the same design as the stamps of 1881, the only difference being that "PUERTO-RICO," in the upper label, is spread out, to the exclusion of the date.



Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ mil de peso, rose

1	"	marone
2	"	purple
4	"	rosy-lilac
6	"	brown
8	"	emerald
1	cent de peso, sea-green	
2	"	carmine
3	"	orange-yellow
5	"	ultramarine
8	"	sepia
10	"	bluish-green
20	"	pale lilac
40	"	blue

Coloured imp. on white paper ;
perf. 14.

Portugal.—The fashion of franking either letters or telegrams with one and the same stamp appears to be on the increase. We have a new 25 reis which is a great improvement on the last two native attempts. Three-quarter bust portrait of the king to right, in civil dress, on ground of horizontal lines, within a circle of solid colour, inscribed, in thin white block letters, "CORREIOS E TELEGRAPHOS." Scrolled coloured labels above and below, the upper inscribed "PORTUGAL," and the lower "25 REIS 25," in white numerals and Roman capitals. The groundwork of the stamp beyond the central circle is formed of vertical lines. An irregular ornamental border line of colour completes the design. Engraved and type-printed ; shape, upright rectangular.

Adhesive. 25 reis, brownish lilac, on white wove paper ; *mach.* perf. 13.

Portuguese Indies.—The provisional reign of terror is, we trust, at an end. We have seen two other surcharged stamps which we have not yet chronicled ; viz. :

Provisionals. 1 tanga, black surcharge on the 100 reis, lilac.
2 " " " 300 " brown.

But on the 1st of January last the new stamps were put into circulation. They are of the ordinary "crown in circle" type, but the old values have been erased, and the new ones inserted in their place in block numerals and type. Of these we have seen the following, some of which were kindly sent us by Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co.

Adhesives. $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis, black
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ " olive-brown
6 " green
1 tanga, rose
2 " blue
4 " lilac
8 " orange

Design, type of 1878 ; same
paper and perforation.

Queensland.—Mr. Clifford has forwarded for our inspection the long upright Twenty shilling rose, Stamp Duty fiscal, on the envelope on which it did postal duty.

Provisional. 20s., rose. Stamp Duty fiscal used as a postage stamp.

San Domingo.—The *Timbre-Poste* adds the following to the list of cards :

	1st issue.	2 centavos, green on rose.
		3 " red "
2nd issue, "Postal Union."	2 "	green on grey-blue.
" "	3 "	red on white.
" "	2+2 "	green on grey.
" "	3+3 "	red on buff.

St. Vincent.—This colony is at last in possession of a permanent half-penny value, which, if, as we suppose, it issues from the *ateliers* of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., does not do them much credit. The perforation is atrocious. The design comprises a diademed profile of Her Majesty, to left, within an ornamented engine-turned oval, cut at the top and bottom by straight labels of solid colour, the first inscribed "ST. VINCENT," and the second "HALFPENNY," in white block letters. In the four corners are ornamental blocks, and the remainder of the stamp is filled in with engine-turned reticulations. Shape, small upright rectangular.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., orange, on white wove paper ; wmk. star ; *perf.* 12.

South Australia.—We had almost forgotten that this colony has never possessed a Halfpenny adhesive until we received the stamp now before us. It is the current One Penny, with the original value struck out by a thin black line, and surcharged ^{HALF}PENNY in thin black block letters, 2 mm. high. The two words are a considerable distance apart ; in our copy the upper one is on a line with the top of the head, whilst the lower one crosses the base of the neck.

Provisional (?). $\frac{1}{2}$ d., black surcharge on 1d. green ; type 1875.

Wurtemberg.—We possess two of the old 1 kreuzer cards surcharged in black with another and *fourth* type of official surcharge. This consists of a double lined circle, in the centre of which are the complete arms of Wurtemberg (not merely a portion of them, as in the other three varieties), surrounding which is the following inscription : "GENERAL DIREKTION" above, and "DER K. WÜRTT. POSTEN U TELEGRAPHEN" below, the two sentences being separated by a small ornament on either side. On the second line for the address is "K. POSTAMT," and on the fourth "POSTSACHE." On the reverse side is a printed formula. Our specimens are postmarked *Saulgau, 19th November, 1881* ; and *Schramberg, 20th November, 1881*.

Official Post Cards, with fourth type of surcharge.

Issue of April, 1873, variety D. 1 kr., yellow-green, black surcharge.

" Feb., 1875, " B. 1 " " "

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1881.

THE contents of the following list, where not otherwise described, are to be taken as adhesives. Words in italics point to the particular change in the object in question, which constitutes it a new variety; and the page referred to is that of the third volume of the *Philatelic Record*, on which the novelty is described. A note of interrogation indicates that the authenticity is doubtful.

ANTIOQUIA.		Page.
	5 c., <i>bright green</i>	103
New type.	20 ,, <i>pale reddish-brown (?)</i>	225
ANTOFAGASTA.		
	50 c., <i>blue</i>	57
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		
	Sc., lake; perf. vertically, imperf. horizontally	3
Post Cards.	Halves of 4 + 4 c., issued as single cards	180
AUSTRIA.		
	5 kr., red } Ornamentation on each side of the value	
Envelope.	,, ,, } modified.	
Pneumatic Post Envelope, with stamp in left lower corner, and inscriptions altered.		
	20 kr., <i>blue</i> .	
Post Cards, with inscription in Roumanian.		
	2 kr., <i>brown on buff</i>	80
	2 + 2 ,, ,, "	80
AZORES.		
Current types of Portugal surcharged.		
	5 r., <i>black, red surcharge</i>	57
	50 ,, <i>blue, black</i> ,,	57
Post Cards.	Varieties of 30 r. and 20 + 20 r.	57
	10 r., <i>brown on buff</i>	80
	10 + 10 ,, ,, "	80
BAHAMAS.		
	Envelope. 4d., <i>violet</i>	38
Post Card.	1½d., <i>carmine on buff</i>	38
BARBADOS.		
Post Cards.	Provisionals; no value expressed; two types slightly differing from one another; franked by adhesives.	
	(1½d.), <i>black on white card</i>	163
	(1d.), ,, "	225
Permanent issue.	1½d., <i>red-brown on straw</i>	204
BARRANQUILLA.		
	5 c., <i>chocolate; perf.</i>	23
	,, <i>green</i>	23
	,, <i>black (essay ?); imperf.</i>	
<i>These stamps, introduced here by J. Joaquin Perez, are no doubt bogus.</i>		
BAVARIA.		
Watermark of wavy lines	closer together than before.	205
	3 pf., <i>green</i>	
	10 ,, <i>carmine</i>	
	20 ,, <i>ultramarine</i>	
	50 ,, <i>brown</i>	
Envelope.	10 pf., <i>carmine, on white paper</i>	80
Post Card.	Arms in oval, 3 pf., <i>green</i> .	

BELGIUM.

Page

Printed with ink soluble in water.

40 c., bright carmine

5 f., chesnut-brown

Post Cards. 5 c., violet; variety of type

Official cards

80

123

BHOPAL.

New type, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red

1 ,, brown

2 ,, blue-black

4 ,, ochre-yellow

180

226

„

„

BHORE.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., red, oval

1 ,, ,, oblong

} Query postals {

23

23

BOSNIA.

Post Card. *Without "Dopnisca" on the face.*

2 kr., brown on buff

181

BRAZIL.

Stamps of Brazilian manufacture; perf. 13; not rouletted as previously described

181

50 r., blue, on laid paper

100 ,, bottle-green

200 ,, lilac-rose

Post Cards. New type; stamp with head of Emperor.

20 r., brown on white

50 ,, blue

50 + 50 ,, ,,

143

143

143

BRITISH GUIANA.

Resuscitation. Oblong shape of the provisional issue of 1856.

1 c., black on brown (?)

226

Registration Envelopes. White, wove, linen-lined paper; four sizes.

4 c., vermilion

57

Provisionals.

1 c., sur. 1 in black (num. 7 mm. high), on	96 c., bistre	type	1876
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 4 ,, ,, 48 ,, carmine	„	„	1863
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 48 ,, ,, 48 ,, red-brown (official)	„	„	1876
„ ,, ,, ,, ,, 12 ,, ,, 12 ,, purple	„	„	„
„ ,, 2 ,, ,, 7 ,, ,, 96 ,, bistre	„	„	„
„ ,, ,, ,, (var.) ,, ,, 96 ,, ,,	„	„	„
2 ,, ,, ,, ,, 4 ,, ,, 12 ,, purple	„	„	„
2 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 24 ,, green	„	„	„

BULGARIA.

New issue; type as before; value in *Stotinki*; wmk. wavy lines.

3 s., deep red and grey

5 ,, black and gamboge

10 ,, ,, dark sea-green

15 ,, deep red and green

25 ,, black and violet

30 ,, blue and fawn

Post Card. 5 ,, blue-green on white

80

103

103

80

103

58

CABUL.

New type, on white laid *bâtonné* paper; printed with ink soluble in water.

5 a., purple

10 ,, ,,

1 r., ,,

163

163

163

CANADA.

Newsband. 1 c., dark blue on *white*

227

CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS.		Page
	10 r., <i>green</i>	
	40 „ <i>yellow</i>	
	50 „ <i>blue</i>	80
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		
Newsband.	1d., brown on buff	227
CASHMERE.		
Current type.	2 a., <i>indigo</i> on laid	
Query, "Service."	$\frac{1}{2}$ „, black on <i>thin</i> wove	181
	1 „ „ „	„
	2 „ „ „	„
	4 „ „ „	„
	8 „ „ „	„
CHILI.		
New type.	1 c., green, rouletted	163
	2 „, carmine „	163
	5 „ „ „	3
Envelopes.	5 c., violet, on <i>white laid</i> , 112+73 mm.	
	5 „, grey-lilac, on <i>blue wove</i> , 142+80 mm.	
	5 „, bright violet, on <i>white laid</i> quadrillé, 138+80 mm.	
Post Cards.	2 c., brown on white	103
	3 „, vermilion „	80
	4 „, blue „	80
Fiscal stamps used for postage.	1 c., vermilion	39
	2 „, brown	23
COSTA RICA.		
Provisional.	2 cts. in red on $\frac{1}{2}$ rl. blue	23
CUBA.		
Dated 1881.	1 c., sea-green	3
	2 „, carmine	58
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ „, pale bistre	3
	5 „, ultramarine	„
	10 „, red-brown	„
	20 „, chocolate	„
Post Cards.	2 „, lake on white	„
	2+2 „ „ „	„
	3 „, carmine „	„
	3+3 „ „ „	„
CUNDINAMARCA.		
	20 c., green, on <i>white laid</i> .	
CYPRUS.		
Provisionals.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d. red; 2 types of surcharge	23, 39
	„ „ 3rd „ „	81
	30 paras on 1d. red	104
New type; wmk. CC and crown; perf. 14.	$\frac{1}{2}$ piastre, bright green	104
	1 „, rose	„
	2 „, ultramarine	„
	4 „, olive-green	„
	6 „, grey-brown	„
Post Cards.	$\frac{1}{2}$ „, bright green on white	„
	1 „, rose on buff	„
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „, chocolate on buff	„
Newsband.	1 „, red-brown „	„
Registration Envelope.	White wove, linen-lined paper; two sizes.	
	2 piastres, dark blue	104

DENMARK.

Page

Envelope.	4 öre, <i>dark blue</i> .	
Post Card.	Varieties of figure in 8 öre of 1875	81

DOMINICA.

Post Card.	1½d., red-brown on buff.	
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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Issue with coloured net-work.		
	1 c., green, rose net	25
	2 „ red, lilac „	42
	5 „ blue, rose „	42
	10 „ pink „ „	42
	20 „ brown „ „	
	25 „ mauve, red „	42
	50 „ orange „ „	
	75 „ ultramarine, yellow net	42
	1 peso, gold „	42
	1 c., green, without net, on <i>laid</i> paper	106
Envelopes.	5 „ blue	147
	10 „ rose	„
	15 „ yellow	„
	20 „ bistre	„
	30 „ rose	„
	40 „ brown	„
	45 „ purple	„
	60 „ sea-green	„
Newsbands.	2 „ orange	„
	3 „ black	„
Official Envelopes.	No value expressed ; three sizes ; dark blue impression, on white and on blue	62

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Varieties of shade.		
	2 c., <i>red-brown</i>	60
	25 „ <i>brown-violet</i>	60
Slight alteration of type.		
	1 „ slate-grey	182
Envelope.	10 c., red-brown, surcharged " <i>Briefomslag tien cent</i> "	206
Post Cards.	Varieties of provisionals, surcharged " <i>Vijf Cents</i> "	82

ECUADOR.

New issue.	1 c., brown	58
	2 „ lake	„
	5 „ blue	„
	10 „ orange	„
	20 „ slate	„
	50 „ green	„

EGYPT.

Change of colour.	10 par., <i>brown-violet</i>	3
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FIJI.

New value.	1s., brown	227
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FINLAND.

	10 pen., brown	164
Postal Union Card.	Change of type, 10 pen., orange on buff	3

FRANCE.

	1 c., black on <i>blue</i>	4
	<i>Chiffre Taxe</i> , new type, 30 c., black	81
Post Card.	Lettered <i>exclusivement réservé</i> instead of <i>réserve exclusivement</i> .	
	10 c., black on mauve	39
Pneumatic Post Card.	50 c., black on blue	39

FRENCH COLONIES.			Page	
New type.	1 c.,	black on blue	58	
	2 „	brown on bistre tinted	„	
	4 „	violet on blue	„	
	5 „	green on green	„	
	10 „	black on lilac	„	
	15 „	blue on blue tinted	81	
	20 „	red on green	58	
	25 „	yellow on yellow tinted	„	
	30 „	brown on bistre	„	
	35 „	black on yellow	„	
	40 „	vermilion on buff tinted	„	
75 „	carmine on rose	„		
	1 fr.,	bronze-green on green	„	
Post Cards.	Varieties of border and inscription		40, 143	
NEW CALEDONIA.				
Provisionals.	10 c.,	black on lilac (?)	} Surcharged N C E., } 25 c. }	205
	30 „	brown		205
	35 „	black on yellow		143
	40 „	vermilion (?)		205
GERMAN EMPIRE.				
Post Card.	Slight alterations in the inscriptions.			
	10 pf.,	carmine on buff	164	
	Official Card.	Black on buff	143	
GREAT BRITAIN.				
	2½d.,	blue, wmk. <i>crown</i>	40	
	3d.,	rose „ „	4	
	4d.,	brown „ „	4	
	6d.,	grey „ „	4	
	1s.,	brown-red, wmk. <i>crown</i>	104	
	New value.	5d., black, wmk. <i>crown</i>	40	
Postage and Receipt Stamp.	1d.,	lilac „ „	82	
	1d.	„ „ 2nd type	205	
Fiscals	" used for postage ; all varieties of receipt, draft, and Inland			
	Revenue stamps		82, 123	
Envelopes.	Dies <i>not numbered</i> ; 1d., pink, 4 sizes			
	Dies <i>not dated</i> ; 1d., „ 4 „			105
Registration Envelopes.	Inscription in <i>four</i> lines ; 2d., blue, 2 sizes			144
	„ „ <i>three</i> „ 2d., „ 1 „			181
GREECE.				
Without figures at back.	5 l.,	green on white	82	
	10 „	orange „	123	
	20 „	blue „	„	
	40 „	rose-lilac „	„	
	5 l.,	green, <i>perf.</i> 12 (officially ?)		
	80 „	carmine, <i>rouletted</i>		
Unpaid Letter Stamps.	1st type ;	1 l., green, <i>imperf.</i>		
	„ „	5 „ „ „		
	„ „	1 d., „ „		
	2nd „	10 l., „ <i>perf.</i>		
	„ „	20 „ „ „		
GRENADA.				
Provisional Stamps.	½d.,	on purple fiscal	59	
	Varieties of	„ „	124, 164	
	2½d.	„ lake-red	59	
Variety of perforation of	„ „	„	205	
	4d.	„ blue	59	
Post Cards.	Inscription in <i>three</i> lines ; 1d., dull blue on buff			105
		1½d., red-brown „	59	
		1½d., red-brown „	„	
	Inscription in <i>four</i> lines ; 1d., blue „			227

GRIQUALAND.

G in red, on 3d., lilac-rose, Cape of Good Hope, with figure 3 surcharged in black. (?)

GUATEMALA.				Page
Provisionals.	1 c.,	surcharged on $\frac{1}{2}$ rl.,	brown and green	144
	2 "	" "	" " " (?)	205
	5 "	" "	green	144
	10 "	" "	1 " black and green	"
	10 "	" "	2 " carmine (?)	205
	20 "	" "	2 " "	164
New issue.	1 c.,	black and green		205
	2 "	brown	"	"
	5 "	red	"	"
	10 "	violet	"	"
	20 "	yellow	"	"

HAITI.

	1 c.,	red on buff	124
	2 "	purple on lilac	"
	3 "	deep brown on pale brown	"
	5 "	green on pale green	"
	7 "	ultramarine on pale blue	"
	10 "	orange (?)	164
	20 "	red-brown on pale brown	124
Post Card.	Without value expressed, red on white		164

HOLLAND.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.	4 minor varieties of type, probably to be found in each value.		
	1 c.,	blue and black	59
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	"
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	"
	5 "	" "	"
	10 "	" "	"
	$12\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	"
	15 "	" "	"
	20 "	" "	"
	25 "	" "	"
	1 gulden	" red	"
Post Cards.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ c.,	mauve on salmon	40
	$2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	"
	5 "	blue on pale lilac	60
	5 + 5 "	" "	206

HONDURAS.

Post Cards.	2 c.,	red on buff	228
	2 + 2 "	" "	"
	3 "	blue on white	"
	3 + 3 "	" "	"

HONGKONG.

Fiscal used for postage.	1 dlr.,	blue, <i>Stamp duty.</i>	228
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HUNGARY.

Stamps on <i>watermarked</i> paper.			
	2 kr.,	lilac	60
	3 "	blue-green	
	5 "	red	60
	10 "	blue	"
Post Cards, with additional inscriptions. (<i>Query in Roumanian.</i>)			
	2 kr.,	orange on buff	41
	2 + 2 "	" "	"

INDIA.		Page
1 anna, 6 pies, chocolate ; wm. star		229
2 „ „ orange-red		41
Envelope. 4 „ 6 „ orange-yellow		124
Official Post Cards. Type of 1880, without the lines for the address.		
1/4 anna, ultramarine		105
New type. 1/4 „ „		24
Without value expressed, yellow-green on white		82
ITALY.		
Current types. 20 c., orange, <i>Estero</i>		60
25 „ „ blue „		82
50 „ „ violet „		
Fiscal used for postage. 5 „ lilac <i>Marca da Bollo</i> (?)		144
Post Card. Current type, 10 c., with "81" in left-hand margin.		
JAMAICA.		
Fiscals used for postage. 1 1/2 d., pale ultramarine		60
3 d., lilac		„
Registration Envelopes. No value expressed		„
Postal Union Card. Varieties of the surcharge		41
LABUAN.		
Provisionals. Surcharged in capitals in two lines.		
"EIGHT CENTS" on 12 c., carmine		61
Surcharged with a numeral in the centre, and with a second numeral obliterating the original value.		
8 c. on 12 c., carmine		124
Surcharged in words, initials only in capitals.		
"Eight cents" on 12 c., carmine		124
Post Card. 4c., green on buff		61
LIBERIA.		
New type. 3 c., black		24
Post Card. 3 „ „ blue and red on straw		165
MACAO.		
10 r., orange-yellow		206
MADEIRA.		
Post Card. 10 + 10 r., brown on buff		165
MEXICO.		
All the values of the current issue are stated to exist <i>imperf.</i>		
<i>Porte de Mar</i> Stamps. New type ; 50 c., deep green		229
100 „ „ black		„
MOZAMBIQUE.		
10 r., <i>green</i>		
40 „ „ <i>yellow</i>		
50 „ „ <i>blue</i>		
NEPAL.		
1 anna, milky blue ; imperf. and rouletted <i>en points</i>		182
2 „ „ purple „ „ „		„
4 „ „ grass-green „ „ „		„
NEVIS.		
1s., green, on <i>thick laid</i> paper (resuscitation)		207
NEW GRANADA.		
Type of 1876. 20 c., blue, on <i>bluish</i>		61
„ 1868. 50 „ „ green „ „		
„ „ 1 p., vermilion, on <i>bluish</i>		61

		Page
New types.	Arms in oval ; 1 c., green	125
	2 ,, orange-vermilion	„
	2 ,, rose (query proof)	207
	5 ,, blue	125
	10 ,, violet	„
	20 ,, black	144
Profile to right in oval.	1 ,, black on pale green	229
	2 ,, „ „ „ „ rose	„
	5 ,, „ „ „ „ lavender	165
Registration Stamp.	10 c., mauve (oval)	144
„ Envelope.	No value expressed, blue linen-lined paper	165
Official Cubierta.	„ „ „ black on white „	„
Post Cards.	5 c., brown on lilac-blue	41
	5 ,, „ „ „ white	229
	5 ,, „ „ „ dull yellow	„
Postal Union Card.	2 ,, vermilion on white	145

NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Official.</i>	5d., green ; red surcharge	61
	9d., red-brown ; red surcharge	„
	10d., lilac	„
	5s., violet	black „
Envelope.	2d., blue, on cream-laid paper	183

NEW ZEALAND.

Newsband. Band of smaller size ; watermark, a crown between two stars, and the words ONE HALFPENNY, NEW ZEALAND.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose on yellowish-white

NORWAY.

Post Cards.	Type of the inscription altered.	
	5 öre, blue on white	4
	6 ,, green	126
	10 ,, pale rose	4
With additional inscriptions.	6 + 6 öre, pale green on white	83
	10 + 10 ,, pale rose „	„

ORANGE FREE STATE.

Provisionals.	1d. on 5s. green	83
	„ „ „ 2nd type of surcharge	145
	„ „ „ with double „	183

PARAGUAY.

Type as before.	10 c., green	166
Provisionals.	1 ,, on 10 c. green	145, 166
	2 ,, „ „ „ „	„
	4 ,, „ „ „ „ (?)	166
New issue.	1 ,, blue	„
	2 ,, vermilion	„
	4 ,, chocolate	„

PERAK.

Straits Settlements stamps surcharged in black.
 2 c., brown ; five varieties of surcharge 126

PERSIA.

Type with head of Shah in circle, coloured border.
 5 kran, blue, *imperf.* 183

New type. Sun in the centre ; numeral in oval below.

Numeral on ground of crossed lines, engraved.	5 gazes = 1 shahi, violet	105
	10 ,, = 2 ,, carmine	„
	25 ,, = 5 ,, green	„
Numeral on solid ground, lithographed.	5 ,, = 1 ,, violet	„
	10 ,, = 2 ,, carmine	„
	25 ,, = 5 ,, green	83, 105

		Page
Postal Service Stamps.	1 shahi, rose and green	207
	2 „ deep green and carmine	231
	5 „ orange and blue	167
	10 „ purple and blue	231
Stamps cut from envelopes and issued as adhesives.		
	5 shahi, black and rose	207
PERU.		
With oval surcharge, lettered LIMA instead of PERU.		
	1 c., green ; red surcharge	42
	2 „ carmine ; blue „	
	5 „ ultramarine ; red surcharge	42
Unpaid Letter Stamps.	Same surcharge, 5 c., vermilion ; blue surcharge	
	10 „ orange „ „	
Post Card.	4 „ black on white	183
PHILIPPINES.		
Provisionals.	HABILITADO CORREOS, 2 CENTS DE PESO, in black.	
	On 10 cuartos, brown, <i>Derecho Judicial</i>	25
	„ 2½ „ „ issue of 1880	61
	HABILITADO PARA CORREOS, 2½ C M S.	
	2nd type, on 10 cuartos, brown, <i>Derecho Judicial</i>	41
	„ 2 rls., blue „ „	84
Stamp already catalogued, but only now brought into use.		
	0·0625 pale lavender	184
Re-issue of obsolete stamps.	6 c. de p., orange, of 1877	„
	25 „ lavender „ 1872	207
	25 „ blue „ 1874	„
Post Cards.	Type of 1879, with surcharge in red, 3 c. de p.	41
	New type ; 3 c. de p., rose on white	„
PORTO RICO.		
Dated 1881.	½ mil., lake	5
	1 „ brown	„
	2 „ rose	„
	4 „ green	„
	6 „ yellow-brown	„
	8 „ ultramarine	„
	1 c. de p., green	„
	2 „ carmine	„
	3 „ chocolate	„
	5 „ lavender	„
	8 „ reddish-brown	„
	10 „ grey	„
	20 „ sepia	„
PORTUGAL.		
	New type. 50 r., blue	25
Post Cards.	10+10 r., brown on buff	42
	Varieties of 20 r., 30 r., and 20+20 r.	42, 61
	Errors of inscription on 10 r. and 15 r.	146, 167
PORTUGUESE INDIES.		
	25 r., brown	127
	40 „ yellow	25
Provisionals.	Surcharged on obsolete types ; type with small numerals and Roman letters.	
	5 in red on 10 r. black	105
	1½ „ black „ 20 „ red	126

Type with small numerals, <i>Roman</i> letters and star.	Page
5 in red on 10 r. black	207
Type with small numerals, <i>block</i> letters and star.	
5 in red on 10 r. black	105
1½ „ black „ 20 „ red	126
5 „ „ „ 20 „ „	105
5 „ „ „ 15 „ rose, of 1875	126
Surcharged in black, on type with crown in circle.	
1½ on 5 r. black	167
„ „ 10 „ green	184
„ „ 20 „ bistre	146
„ „ 25 „ lavender	184
„ „ 100 „ lilac	„
4½ „ 20 „ bistre	126
„ „ 25 „ lavender	184
6 „ 20 „ bistre	126
„ „ 25 „ lavender	„
„ „ 25 „ mauve	„
„ „ 40 „ yellow	167
„ „ 50 „ green	146
„ „ 50 „ blue	207
1 tanga „ 10 „ green	184
„ „ „ 25 „ lavender	231
„ „ „ 40 „ blue	146
„ „ „ 50 „ green	167
„ „ „ 50 „ blue	„
„ „ „ 100 „ lilac	„
„ „ „ 200 „ orange	126
2 „ „ 25 „ lavender	231
„ „ „ 25 „ mauve	„
„ „ „ 40 „ yellow	„
„ „ „ 50 „ green	126
„ „ „ 100 „ lilac	167
„ „ „ 200 „ orange	126
„ „ „ 300 „ brown	„
4 „ „ 10 „ green	„
„ „ „ 50 „ „	„
„ „ „ 200 „ orange	167
8 „ „ 20 „ bistre	„
„ „ „ 40 „ blue	184
„ „ „ 100 „ lilac	167
„ „ „ 200 „ orange	126
„ „ „ 300 „ brown	187
Resuscitations. 900 r., violet; type of 1871	207
20 „ red; type of 1873; <i>perf.</i> 16	„
200 „ yellow; type of 1873, with star; <i>imperf.</i>	„

QUEENSLAND.

First type, lithographed.	
5s., pale rose; thick paper; no wmk.	6
5s., orange-brown; fiscal used postally	146
10s., brown	
20s., mauve-lake; wmk. Q and crown	6
Provisional. "One penny" on 2d. blue, first type (?)	146
Second type. 1s., yellow (error), on sheet of 4d.	168
1s., violet	
Fiscal used for postage. 2s., blue (oblong)	167
20s. rose „	„

ROUMANIA.		Page
Current type.	25 b., blue	61
Unpaid Letter Stamps.	2 ,, brown	84
	5 ,, "	"
	10 ,, "	"
	30 ,, "	"
	50 ,, "	"
	60 ,, "	"
ROUMELIA.		
Current type.	20 par., black and rose	42
	1 pias., black and blue	"
	5 ,, rose and blue	"
Provisionals.	Current issue of Turkey, surcharged ROUMELIE ORIENTALE vertically, in oval form.	
	10 par., black and rose	42
The same, with additional surcharge R. O.	10 par., black and rose	84
Post Cards.	Single and double, without value expressed. rose and green, on buff.	105
RUSSIA.		
Envelopes.	7 kop., slate; four sizes	42, 61
Provisional Envelopes.	7 kop., in red, on 10 k. of 1872	61
	7 ,, " 20 ,, 1875	106
Post Card.	For correspondence with the "Register Office."	
	9 kop., black on buff, with additional inscriptions in red.	61
ST. LUCIA.		
Type as before, with value surcharged in black.		
	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., black and deep green	168
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d., ,, vermillion	"
Post Card.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown on buff	"
ST. VINCENT.		
Type as before; current wmk. and perforation.		
	1d., drab	231
	4d., bright ultramarine	"
Provisionals.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. in red on half of 6d. bright green of 1880	169
	ONE PENNY in black ,, "	231
	4d., ,, on 1s. vermillion	208
SALVADOR.		
Current type.	2 c., deep claret	231
SAMOA.		
	9d., burnt sienna	25
SELANGOR.		
Surcharged in black on <i>Straits Settlements</i> .		
	2 c., brown	182
SERVIA.		
New issue.	5 paras, green	6
	10 ,, rose	"
	20 ,, orange	"
	25 ,, ultramarine	"
	50 ,, brown	"
	1 dinar, lilac	"
Post Cards.	Obsolete type. 10 paras, blue on pale rose	42
	New type. 5 ,, dull blue on pale rose	
	5 ,, brown on rose	25
	5 + 5 ,, "	86
	10 ,, lilac-blue on pale buff	"
	10 + 10 ,, brown "	"

SHANGHAI.		Page
20 cash, lilac ; <i>perf.</i> 11½		169
SIERRA LEONE.		
Post Cards. 1d., carmine on buff		62
1½d., grey-blue ,,		43
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
Current type. 2d., <i>brown</i>		169
Provisional. 3 in black on 2d. orange		,,
SPAIN.		
¼ c. de p., green ; <i>perf.</i> 11½ (query officially).		
Discovery. Variety of 1 peseta, dark blue, of 1876		169
Forgery of current 25 c. lilac, having passed through the post		,,
Frank stamp of Señor Duro. Black on buff		86
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.		
Provisionals. 10 cents in black on 6 c. lilac		208
10 ,, ,, 12 ,, blue		
SUNGEI UJONG.		
Surcharged in black on <i>Straits Settlements</i> .		
2 c., brown		165
SWEDEN.		
Post Card. Error. 6 öre, with colourless embossed stamp		62
SWITZERLAND.		
Current type, on paper with red and blue threads.		
2 c., yellow-brown		232
5 ,, brown		,,
10 ,, carmine		,,
15 ,, yellow		,,
25 ,, green		,,
50 ,, violet		,,
1 fr., gold		,,
Envelope. Reversion to <i>Dove</i> wmk. 10 c., rose		87
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TASMANIA.		
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Type lettered "Postage." ½d., brown-lilac		128
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6d., stone		87
1s., ochre-yellow		185
Provisional. 1d., surcharged on half of 6d. orange		87
Post Card. 1½d., brown on pale buff		128
TOLIMA.		
New type. 50 c., dull blue		128
Registration Stamp. 50 ,, milky blue		62
Cubierta. 5 ,, ochre yellow		,,
TURKEY.		
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TURK'S ISLANDS.		Page
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	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. „ 1s. plum, wmk. star	„
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	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. „ 6d. grey-black	26, 44
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. „ 1s. plum, wmk. star	87
	4d. „ 6d. grey-black	26, 44
	4d. „ 1s. plum, wmk. star	87
	4d. „ 1d. red	170
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	1s., <i>green</i> „ „ „	„
	New type. 4d., <i>blue</i> „ „ „	„
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	Registration Envelope. No value expressed.	
	Inscriptions in pale blue; white, linen-lined paper	170
UNITED STATES.		
	Post Card. Alteration of inscription.	
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	7 „ blue, red „	
	1 peso „ „ „	
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Post Cards.	Type of 1880. 2 c., <i>blue</i>	64
	2 + 2 „ <i>red</i>	
VENEZUELA.		
	Latest type of <i>Escuelas</i> ; perforated 11.	
	1 Bolivar, <i>pale blue</i>	
	5 „ green	65
	10 „ carmine	„
VICTORIA.		
New types.	2d., brown; wmk. V and crown	7
	4d., rose „ „	187
	2s., blue on green „ „	107
Envelope.	Alterations in the die. 1d., green on white	232
Registration Envelopes.	4d., mauve; lines and inscriptions vermilion	149
	4d. „ „ „ carmine „	„
WURTEMBERG.		
	5 marks, pale blue	209
Official Stamps.	3 pf., green	65
	5 „ violet	„
	10 „ rose	„
	20 „ ultramarine	„
	25 „ bistre	„
	50 „ bronze-green	„
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Correspondence.

SERVE US RIGHT!

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—I beg that you will allow me to say that your writing of the matter of the Post Stamp Exhibition in Vienna is very inconvenient. Such things you should encourage, and not mock. It is sufficient that other journals mock at philately. If these journals which profess to be organs of philately mock also, then will the public imagine we are fools. Of course it was wrong to show the Archduke stamps which have never been of Siam, as real ones, but for the rest there is nothing to mock. You do not translate the name of Pollak's liqueur right. It is *Philatelisten—Gesundheits—Magen—Liqueur*; that is, *Philatelists'—Health—Stomach—Liqueur*. It is not "stomach-warmer."

Yours, &c.,

A GERMAN COLLECTOR.

[OUR correspondent is quite right. The way we wrote about that exhibition is quite too horrid, and what makes it the more extraordinary is, that we started with the best and most solemn intentions. It has been pointed out to us before now that we have a reprehensible way of seeing fun in serious matters, and we have taken medicine for it, and gone in for all sorts of things as correctives without avail. But we submit that a German Collector did not pay sufficient heed to the *end* of our article, the very bit which our admirers tell us that they always hail with most delight. In that tail there was no sting, but a very sincere assurance of our admiration for those who underwent so much labour for so laudable an end. Henceforth our motto shall be, Levity avaunt!—ED.]

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE fourth meeting of the season was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 21st January, 1882; the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspondence, including a letter from Mr. Patrick Chalmers, in reference to certain correspondence quoted by Mr. Pearson Hill in a paper recently read before the Society. The Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Chalmers in terms of a memorandum approved by the meeting. The President then laid before the members a letter received by him from Herr Ferdinand Meyer, of Franzensbad, together with several works of which Herr Meyer is the author, presented by him to the Society. The Secretary was requested to acknowledge the gift suitably, and to request Herr Meyer's acceptance of the *Catalogue of the Stamps of Great Britain*. There was also a letter from Dr. Kloss, Secretary to the Internationaler Philatelisten-Verein of Dresden, inviting the President of the London Society to attend the festival at Dresden, on the 7th January. The Secretary was requested to thank Dr. Kloss for the courtesy shown to the London Society in the person of its President.

The business of the day, the compilation of a catalogue of the stamps of Victoria, was then proceeded with, and a list of the post cards of this colony, prepared by Mr. E. D. Bacon, was read and approved. It was discussed whether the frank stamps should be catalogued in detail, and it was decided that a mere mention of the varieties would suffice. In most cases these

franks appear to have been applied to correspondence by means of a hand-stamp, and they do not so much indicate that they represent the payment of postage as that the documents to which they are applied are exempt from postage. Upon the termination of the business several novelties were shown, including the new Spanish, Cuban, and Fiji stamps, the latest provisional one penny St. Vincent, and the one dollar Hong Kong fiscal used for postage.

The fifth meeting of the season was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 4th February, 1882; the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved, and the correspondence. Owing to the fog there was but a small attendance of members, and the work appointed for the day—the compilation of a list of the stamps of New South Wales—was postponed, and the Victoria list revised instead. On the completion of the business the Secretary showed the new provisional 1 and 2 cents British Guiana postage stamps, and read extracts from the *Official Gazette*, of the 21st and 28th December, 1881, authorizing their emission. The new provisional 2 cms. and 1 real Philippines were also shown, as well as the 5 centavos current Peru, with horse-shoe surcharge; the new Halfpenny St. Vincent, and several other novelties. The President mentioned that he had noticed two varieties of watermark in the early issues of Russian envelopes, the convolutions in the post-horn of the one being considerably flatter than in the other.

Notes and Queries.

T. B.—You will find them described in the fullest detail in the *Record* for July, 1881.

DROGER.—Exactly the same.

C. M.—The varieties you refer to are well known. It is our intention to publish shortly a very interesting paper on the stamps of Japan.

E. C. R.—Thanks for your paper on the Egyptian official stamps. As there are still collectors of these labels, we shall probably publish it when space permits. At the same time we thoroughly endorse the statement of M. Moens, that they are merely an economical substitute for sealing wax, and merely indicate the office whence the correspondence emanates. Bless you for writing on both sides of the paper. We shall have to get your article transcribed before we dare send it to the printer.

A. DE R.—Have returned your stamps by post, marked G or B, according to their goodness or badness.

GEO. C.—All genuine, but common. For explanation of the surcharge upon the Cuban stamps, see *Record*, vol. ii. p. 30.

The Philatelic Record.

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N philately, as in other and more abstruse sciences, it is no doubt well to begin at the beginning ; but we feel impelled to ask, How long is an intelligent collector, even though his summers be few, to be held down to the starting-point, and be regaled year after year with infant-school teaching as to the management of his album ? As surely as a new stamp periodical appears, so inevitably are we treated to the same old exhortation—seldom even re-hashed—as to the desirability of selecting clean specimens rather than dirty ones, and all the other trivialities *ad nauseam*, which seem to be seldom read and never attended to. The condescension of the juvenile editors who address themselves to “young beginners” would be amusing had it not become tiresome, but when they call to their aid bigger boys, who ought to know better, unmistakeable symptoms of aggravation are apt to become developed. It has been said that a German cannot write a book upon any subject without taking the deluge as a starting-point, and we are inclined to think that our philatelic dwellers upon the threshold might vary the monotony of their twaddle to advantage by holding forth upon all the ingredients of a letter before it is ready for the stamp. Indeed, we are inclined to cut the ground from beneath their lagging feet, and start a series of papers upon the common objects of the writing-desk as an introduction to the study of philately. Suppose we begun thus :

ENVELOPES.—It behoves us to consider, dear children, whether the growing tendency on the part of manufacturing stationers to cover every available portion of their envelope-flaps with gum is an unmistakeable mark of advancing civilization. Nearly all the rare old German stamped-envelopes are at once to be distinguished from

the reprints by their having the "short gum"—that is, a little patch not bigger than the ornamental tress, or occupying about as much space as the already dying-out wafer was wont to do—whereas the reprints, furnished up in later times, generally have the "long gum," which is, after all, nothing as compared with the imposing strip of cement which now runs from corner to corner of our envelopes. And, oh, the bitterness of the struggle to get some of these open! A Chubb's safe were easier dealt with than these apparently limp and unresisting paper bags. We have watched both the impatient and the phlegmatic man at work, and having mournfully verified the failure of both, we are yet seeking for a middle mode of procedure which may help us out of the difficulty. The impatient man, after a hasty search for some weak point wherein he may thrust his forefinger, and the utterance of a *Pish!* which verges upon the confines of profanity, has been known to attack the missive with his teeth and toe-nails, to roll over it, and finally draw forth the contents in a crushed and sadly disreputable condition. The phlegmatic man goes to work more calmly, but hardly attains to greater success. Other and more important problems in life he is no doubt destined to solve satisfactorily; for this is the never-sufficiently-to-be-admired creature who not only possesses a pair of scissors, but always knows where to find them. It is palpitating to watch him delicately introduce the point of the weapon, snip across with demure precision, and finally withdraw the letter most beautifully cut in half! Commending you, dear young friends, to an anxious and conscientious study of the every-day envelope, we will now pass on to consider the

INKSTAND.—It is astonishing what inspiration may be drawn from this humble servant of literature. There are inkstands and inkstands, and there are even inkbottles. When we read Charles Lamb or Henri Murger, and revel in the glory of their unshackled babble, as of green fields, it is borne in upon us that they never decanted their ink, but dipped their pens direct into the penny bottles, which they purchased from time to time, or got on credit. There are other writers, on the contrary, who, we feel equally sure, are largely indebted for some of their grandiloquent periods to the heavy cut bottles and gorgeous standish which go to form a standing exhortation to abstain from frivolity. In early life we were for a time enslaved to an inkstand. It was a ponderous metal construction, furnished with artful springs and screws, which had been built, sometime in the last century, to the order of an ancestor

of ours, who served his king and country on the seas, and who was prouder of having been the architect of this his travelling inkstand than of being the hero of many doughty deeds with which his name is yet connected. The inkstand, though sorely dented by many a roll off the cuddy table in stormy weather, survived our ancestor, and was preserved as a family relic. Once, when about to return to school, we were solemnly presented with it, and the occasion was improved to admonish us to follow in the footsteps of the naval hero in so far as was compatible with a strict injunction to disregard the wiles of Captain Marryat, and never to dream of going to sea. We carried it off with pride, and very shortly after our arrival at school we gazed upon our treasure through a pair of magnificently blackened eyes, the result of our resenting some gibing remarks passed upon it by an irreverent schoolmate. It was never desecrated by being dipped into for the purpose of writing exercises or *pensums*. We kept it in our bedroom, and wrote our home letters with its contents. A delicate allusion to it, and to its former possessor, who, when time had dimmed our recollection of the vivacity of his character and the crudity of his salt-sea objurgations, was much beloved, was almost infallible in producing the desiderated tip. From its depths we evolved that intercepted letter to the adored one at Miss Buckram's Select Establishment, hard by, which brought upon us so much annoyance and suffering. Time and travel had somewhat impaired the solidity of its springs and screws, and it had a gruesome habit of springing open in the dead of night and starting us from our sleep in a cold perspiration. But for all that we clung to it, and loved it. From time to time we would turn out the ink, and convert it into a happy home for caterpillars, although this was perhaps more particularly our opinion than that of the larvæ in question. But when, on the second of two occasions, whilst serving as the asylum of a grub, which we fondly hoped would one day develop into a Privet moth, it fell from our window-sill, carrying with it the half-brick which controlled the perversity of its springs, it was confiscated. It had just missed the French-master, and buried itself deeply in the ground at his feet, and it was explained to us, more firmly than gently, that we and our treasure must part. When the holidays came round we enquired anxiously for it, intending to restore it to its pedestal amongst the family *penates*, but it was not to be found; and, strange to say, the family did not seem to be by any means so inconsolable for its loss as we had feared.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—M. Moens sends us the Five Centavos of 1867, surcharged in black $\frac{1}{2}$ in the centre, "PROVISORIO," in Roman capitals, over the label with the original value, and horizontally perforated through the middle of the stamps. The decree for its emission is dated Buenos Ayres, February 10, 1882, and is signed by Diego J. Arana.

Provisional adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo, surcharged in black on 5 c., vermilion, of 1867.



British Guiana.

Beyond presenting our readers with illustrations of some of the provisionals described by us last month, we have no further information to give concerning them, except that some of the type-printed 1 and 2 cents



have lately come over without being perforated with the word *Specimen*. M. Moens says that the sheets consist of two rows of six stamps.



Canada.—Mr. Tapling informs us that he possesses the 3 cents red, issue of 1868, on laid paper.

Cuba.—Our cut represents the type of the series of stamps issued in January last.

Ecuador.—Two more values of the new issue, as represented by the accompanying cuts, are now in circulation. The paper and perforation are the same as in the 1, 5, and 50 centavos.



Adhesives.

2 centavos, claret.
20 „ „ ultramarine.



Fiji.—Here is an illustration of the One Shilling postage stamp described in our January number.



Great Britain.—Mr. J. G. Stevens sends us three Registration envelopes, printed on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of February, in each of which the second or month plug is inverted.

On the 16th inst. the Act (45 Vict., cap. 2) was issued to authorize the use of Reply post cards.

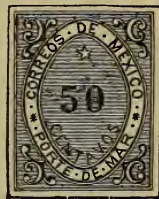
Hong Kong.—This is an illustration of the One Dollar Fiscal which, as we pointed out in January, has recently been pressed into the postal service.



India.—The watermark of the Three annas postage stamp which we described last month is a five-rayed star, as we supposed.

Luxemburg.—M. Moens sends us the One Franc postage stamp, printed in a pale shade of brown, surcharged "OFFICIEL" in black, and perforated 13.

Mexico.—Several values of the current issue have lately reached us on miserably thin wove paper, which tears almost with a touch. It is that peculiar paper which shows a kind of *grain* when held up to the light. Our illustration is of the new type of *Porte de Mar* stamps, described in January. M. Moens chronicles, on the authority of M. de Ferrari, a third value of the *Campeachy*—viz., a 5 centavos, of the same type as the 25 and 50 centavos.



5 centavos, pale blue, indigo, and black.

Norway.—A new reply-paid card has been issued, of the value of 5 + 5 öre. In design it is similar to the 5 öre card issued last year, but it has an additional line of inscription inserted between the former first and second lines; viz., *med betaalt Svar* on the first half, and *Svar* on the reply side. Another addition is that of the word *Til*, to left, above the first line for the address. The stamp is similar in design to that of the single card, but the numeral of value in the lower band is much larger, and is also larger on the stamp of the first than that of the second half of the reply card. The cards are joined along the top, and when open the impressions are on the same side, but reversed the one towards the other. They are watermarked with the usual post-horns in horizontal rows.

Post Card. 5 + 5 öre, dull blue on light buff.

Size, 135×76 mm., or $5\frac{3}{10} \times 3$ inches. Size of frame, 128×70 mm., or $5\frac{1}{10} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Peru.—We are indebted to Mr. Philbrick for the following description of a stamp which he showed at a recent meeting of the Philatelic Society. It seems doubtful whether we are to consider this stamp as a resuscitation, or as one of the extraordinary outcomes of the present sanguinary struggle between the Chilians and Peruvians.

“The stamp in question is the One peseta red, issue of December, 1858, surcharged in blue, in three lines, Vale medio
peso whilst,
50 Cts.;

diagonally, across the stamp from left upper corner downwards, is printed, in aniline carmine ink, “CERTIFDO,” in Roman capitals, extending 27 mm., the lettering being $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high. Above this, diagonally, is “Habilitado,” in black, 15 mm. in length. The stamp is postmarked “TARMA,” within several dotted circles, this obliteration being also in blue ink. There are thus no fewer than three surcharges on the stamp, in addition to the postmark. Its appearance and the source whence it came (Messrs. Stafford, Smith and Co., of Brighton) preclude all doubt as to the genuine nature of the surcharges. It seems probable that it is one of many such things created during the present troubles in Peru.”

There certainly are some queer things coming over from this unhappy country just now. Since we last published we have seen the 50 centavos and 1 sol changed in colour, and surcharged with the horseshoe surcharge in black, and the Chilian arms in black on the 50 centavos, and in red on the 1 sol. We have also seen the



5 centavos, ultramarine blue, and the 10 centavos, green, current type, with the Chilian arms in red, but without other surcharge; and M. Moens chronicles the obsolete 1 centavo, orange, with the Chilian arms in ultramarine.

Adhesives. 1 centavo, orange, surcharged with arms of Chili, in blue
5 „ ultramarine „ „ „ red
10 „ green „ „ „ „

50 centavos, rosy-lake, surcharged with arms of Chili, in black, and horseshoe surcharge in black.

1 sol, ultramarine, surcharged with arms of Chili, in red, and horseshoe surcharge in black.

Philippines.—The accompanying cuts illustrate two of the surcharges which we described last month. It appears that we were not successful in deciphering the yellow surcharge on the 200 mils green. The second line



should read, "PA U. POSTAL." Of precisely the same type as the 2½ c. de peso blue, to which we referred in our last, we have seen two more values; viz.:



Adhesives.

12½ c. de peso, rose.

20 „ bistre-brown.

M. Moens has seen proofs of eight values of this type; viz., 2½, 3, 5, 6½, 10, 12½, 20, and 25 c. de peso. Let us hope that these stamps will be supplied in sufficient quantities to obviate the necessity of having recourse to provisionals every two or three months.

Portuguese Indies.—We find that we have omitted to chronicle, amongst the lately current surcharges, the 10 reis, black, of 1876, small numerals, block letters, and v of *Servico* barred, surcharged 5, in red.

Queensland.—Captain Evans has sent us a One Penny postage stamp of the current type, printed on paper which shows a blue *burélé* at the back, such as, he thinks, the fiscal stamps were formerly printed on. The stamp is unwatermarked.

Russia—Rural Posts.—The accompanying illustrations represent two stamps, each used for a different purpose, which, according to M. Moens, are employed in the rural post of Loubny, province of Poltava. The first has a space left in the centre for



writing in a number, as in the stamps of Saratoff. The inscription in the borders is, "LOUBENS ZEMSKAIA SELSKAIA POCHTA," which means, "rural post of the Zvemsto of Loubny." In addition to this inscription the second stamp is lettered in the centre "GODOWAIA NODNISKA,"



or annual subscription, but is without expressed value, and is supposed to be a sort of ticket or receipt. The stamps are lithographed in colour on white wove paper.

Adhesives. 5 kopecks, rose.

Without expressed value, yellowish-brown.

St. Vincent.—A Postal Union card has been issued. It has four lines of inscription—1st, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE," 2nd,

"ST. VINCENT (ST. VINCENT);" 3rd, "POST CARD," with the Royal arms separating the two words, and 4th, "THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c. The stamp, in the right upper angle, is of the usual De la Rue West Indian type, with "st.



VINCENT in the upper label.

Post Card.

1½d., red-brown on light buff.

Our illustrations represent the One Penny provisional described in January, and the Halfpenny chronicled last month.



Straits Settlements.—We have one more provisional to chronicle, and this will probably be the last for some little time. A Five Cents value has been extemporised by surcharging the current Four Cents with a slanting 5, and with the word *cents*, in the same



Italic type as has been employed for the last two provisional Ten cents. We have also seen a variety of the Ten cents on the Six cents, now illustrated, in which the figure 1 differs somewhat from that hitherto employed. The post-office authorities do not appear to have been so particular as is usual that their surcharges should lower the face value of the stamp

operated upon, as we have the 4 cents exalted to a 5, and the 6 raised to a 10 cents.

We have been inspired with the prophecy that we have had the last of the provisional 5 and 10 cents for some time, through seeing specimens of the new permanent values of these denominations. The design of the first comprises a diademed profile of Her Majesty, to left, on ground of horizontal lines, within an oval of solid colour, bordered with white lines. This is inscribed in white block letters, "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS POSTAGE—FIVE CENTS," a full stop on either side separating the two inscriptions. The spandrels are filled in with arabesques, and a single line of colour forms the outer border. In the other stamp we find the same portrait and background within a single-lined circle, above and below which are curved bands, with straight ends, inscribed, in white block letters upon colour, "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS" above, and "POSTAGE TEN CENTS" below. The spandrels are white, and the border is composed of small cubes, a coloured one with a white dot and a white one with a coloured dot alternating. These stamps are the workmanship of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and the Five cents is a rather superior label.

Adhesives.

Provisional. 5 cents, surcharged in black on the current 4 cents rose.

Permanent. 5 ,, reddish-purple, on white *glacé* paper; wmk. CC and crown; *perf.* 14.

10 ,, black, on white *glacé* paper; wmk. CC and crown; *perf.* 14.

Tobago.—We have before us a letter from the Colonial Treasurer of this island, wherein he says that those stamps which have not the word "POSTAGE" on them are distinctly fiscal, although they were used for postage until the other set were ready. The Revenue values are, 1, 3, and 6 pence, 1 and 5 shillings, and 1 pound; and the postage stamps are, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 4, and 6 pence, and 1 shilling.

Turk's Islands.—Of the same type as the Fourpence—that is, the regulation De La Rue West Indian—we now have two new values; viz.:

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., sea-green; wmk. CC and crown; *perf.* 14.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., red-brown ,, ,, ,,

United States.—We are indebted to Mr. G. H. F. Gale for the first sight of the new Five Cents postage stamp, with the portrait of General Garfield. In the centre of an escutcheon, with ground of horizontal lines, is a pearled oval, containing the late President's portrait, in profile, to left. Below the oval is a scroll, inscribed in white Roman capitals, "FIVE CENTS." A six-rayed star, containing the numeral of value, debruiques the centre of the scroll, and separates the two words. Below this is "U. S. POSTAGE," in shaded block letters. We congratulate our American cousins on the great beauty of their new stamp.

Adhesive. 5 cents, brown on white paper; *perf.* 12.

The same correspondent sends us the current One Cent stamp, the die of which has been retouched. The differences are very slight, and are chiefly observable in the ornamental scrolls above the upper label.

U. S. of Colombia.—We have received a new two centavos post card, which, save for the stamp, is of exactly the same design as the 5 centavos issued last year.

Post Card. 2 centavos, black on straw.

Of the current stamps of the types illustrated by us in September and October of last year, we have seen the 2 centavos perforated vertically only, and the 5 centavos perforated in the usual manner. The perforations are *en points*, and gauge about 16. Whether they are official or not we cannot say; but the specimens we are describing are still on the letters which they prepaid.

Victoria.—Annexed is a representation, delayed longer than we could have wished, of the new Fourpence. Vide *Record*, for November, 1881.



THE STAMPS OF JAPAN.

By E. D. BACON.

THE empire of Japan is situated at the most eastern part of Asia, and is composed of four large islands; viz., Honshiu, Shikoku, Kiushiu, and Yezo, and of more than three thousand smaller ones, extending from 128° to 151° E. long., and from 24° to 50° N. lat. It has a population of about 33,000,000. The name of the whole country in the vernacular is Nippon, or Dai Nippon or Nihon, an abbreviation of *Dai Nihon Koku*, or "Great Sun Source Country." Its capital, with a population of 800,000, is Tokio, formerly called Yedo, on the east coast of the island of Honshiu; and here also is the seat of government and the Mikado's or Emperor's palace. The present Mikado, Mutsu-Hito, ascended the throne on the 3rd February, 1867, at the early age of fifteen, and since his accession the country has gradually been more and more opened up and civilized. One of the many results of civilization has been the adoption, in 1871, of the European system of postage. Prior to that date no national system of postage existed, and private enterprise had chiefly to be depended upon for the conveyance of correspondence, which was thus accomplished. A box containing the letters was suspended to a pole placed on the shoulders of two messengers, who ran one behind the other, accompanied by a servant, whose business it was at the end of the first stage to transfer the box to other messengers ready to continue the journey; and letters were thus carried about forty miles a day. "The government system was commenced in the year named above, with a service between the capital (Tokio) and the great commercial city of Osaka, and so rapidly was the system developed and extended that within five years from that time mail routes of more than thirty thousand miles in length were in active operation, and six hundred and ninety-one post-offices, besides one hundred and twenty-four receiving agencies and seven hundred and three street letter-boxes, had been established. The number of letters, packets, &c., forwarded in 1876 was about thirty millions, being an increase of 29 per cent. over the number carried in 1875, and 98 per cent. over that of 1874. The development thus indicated has still gone on. The postage for an ordinary letter in the large towns is one cent. ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.), and two cents (1d.) for the rest of the empire. Post cards are carried for one-half these charges. In 1875 a money-order system was adopted, and within two years there were three hundred and ten offices where orders could be obtained or cashed. The number has since increased. Post-office savings banks were likewise opened in 1875, and appear likely to prove successful."*

The Japanese calendar formerly commenced with February as the first month, and was till lately in a very unsatisfactory condition. The years were reckoned in periods of years of indefinite length, any event of the slightest importance inaugurating a new period; such periods being, therefore, constantly changed every few years. But in 1868 the chronological period was changed to that of *Meiji* (enlightened government), and a proclamation issued providing for only one chronological year-period for *each reign*. In 1873 a further alteration was instituted, the years and months commencing and finishing as in the Gregorian year, although the years are still reckoned in periods. For instance, the 1st January, 1882, would be "*Meiji, 1st month, 15th year*," this being the fifteenth year of the present Mikado's reign.

* *Japan: its History, Traditions, and Religions.* By Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.P.

The coinage of the country comprises gold, silver, and bronze; and in 1871 the copper coins were called *mons*, of which 100 = 1 *tempo*, or a little more than a halfpenny, and 10,000 *mons* are therefore equal to a dollar (4s. 2d.). In 1872 Japan adopted a new system, and the unit of the new currency became the *yen* or dollar, and its decimal submultiples are the *rin* and the *sen*, ten of the former being contained in the latter, which is of the value of $\frac{1}{10}$ d., and a hundred of the latter being equal to the *yen* or dollar of 4s. 2d. We shall therefore find, when we come to consider the stamps, that the denomination of the first issue is in *mons*, and that of the second in *sen*.

Having glanced at the coinage, I will now offer a few remarks upon the Japanese numerals, a plate of which is annexed, for the loan of which, as well as for that representing the syllabic characters, which is given a little further on, I am indebted to the kindness of M. Moens. My readers will bear in mind that the pronunciation given is French.

十	hitchi . . .	7	半	han . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$
八	hatchi . . .	8	一	itchi . . .	1
九	ku . . .	9	二	ni . . .	2
十	dju . . .	10	三	san . . .	3
百	hïaku . . .	100	四	chi . . .	4
千	sen . . .	1000	五	go . . .	5
万	man . . .	10,000	六	roku . . .	6

Just as we make use of either Roman or Arabic numerals, so the Japanese employ two sorts of figures or numerals, one termed the antique or monumental, and the other the modern. The antique numerals, which we are not able to illustrate, are more particularly employed for acts and documents of value, and also in commercial affairs, because, being much more complicated in form, they are more difficult to forge or alter; and I think we may safely conclude that this is the reason why we find the 1 and 2 *sen* stamps of the second issue bearing the *antique* figures, and not those shown in our first or second illustration, in which the two first numerals are the most simple of all. In writing numbers and words the Japanese place them one above the other, putting the number of tens above the tens, and the units beneath them. For instance, they would write 56 thus, $\begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{smallmatrix}$; that is, $5 \times 10 + 6 = 56$; and 703— $\begin{smallmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$ —100; that is, $7 \times 100 + 3 = 703$.

When we come to the stamps issued in 1874, we shall find the addition of a little sign, which is nothing more than a syllable of the *Kata-kana* alphabet, which serves as a plate number, by means of which an exact account can be kept of the number of stamps of any particular value issued; so that the revenue produced by the sale of them is under complete control. The following is the explanation given by M. Moens for the introduction—

which dates back to the commencement of the eighth century—of these syllabic characters: “The Japanese language is an admixture of Chinese and of the idioms of various peoples which have from time to time established themselves in the country. But inasmuch as Japanese differs considerably in its structure from Chinese, and as the same Chinese characters often have several significations, it was resolved to obviate this inconvenience. Hence the creation of the *Kata-kana*, or syllabic characters, which are perfectly adapted to the idiom of the country, and are universally adopted throughout Japan.” The following is a representation of this alphabet, with the numerical equivalent of each letter :

コ	ko	. 33	レ	re	. 17	イ	i	. 1
エ	ye	. 34	ソ	so	. 18	ロ	ro	. 2
テ	te	. 35	ツ	tsou	.	ハ	fa	. 3
ア	a	. 36	子	ne	. 20	ニ	ni	. 4
サ	sa	. 37	ナ	na	. 21	ホ	fo	. 5
キ	ki	. 38	ラ	ra	. 22	ヘ	fe	. 6
ユ	you	. 39	ム	mou	. 23	ト	to	. 7
メ	me	. 40	ウ	ou	. 24	チ	tsi	. 8
ミ	mi	. 41	井	yi	. 25	リ	ri	. 9
シ	si	. 42	ノ	no	. 26	ス	nou	. 10
エ	e	. 43	オ	o	. 27	ル	rou	. 11
ヒ	fi	. 44	ク	kou	. 28	ヲ	wo	. 12
モ	mo	. 45	ヤ	ya	. 29	ワ	wa	. 13
セ	se	. 46	マ	ma	. 30	カ	ka	. 14
ス	sou	. 47	ケ	ke	. 31	ヨ	yo	. 15
ン	n final.	48	フ	fou	. 32	タ	ta	. 16

As many of the more important varieties in the several issues of Japanese stamps arise from the differences in the papers employed in their manufacture, I have been anxious to learn as much as I could about the paper and paper-making. I cannot do better than quote, for the benefit of my readers, an extract on the subject from the excellent work on Japan by Sir E. J. Reed, to which I have already alluded. He says: "In the year 900 A.D. three descriptions of paper were produced in Japan: 1, *Mashi*, made from hempen rag pulp; 2, *Hishi*, made from such plants as *gampi* (*Wickstrœmia canescens*); 3, *Kokushi*, made from *kozo* (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), which was like the paper now in common use in the country. Excepting paper made from rags, for the production of which large European factories have been erected at Ogi (a short distance from Tokio), and fitted up throughout with English machinery, Japanese paper is produced from a small number of materials, the chief of which have just been named. The first in importance of these is *kozo*, the plant named last of the three given above. It is the fourth order of the twenty-first class of the Linnæan system, and is a small shrub reaching to about six feet in height, with branches springing directly from the earth, and grows in nearly all the provinces of Japan. . . . The mode of treating them for paper-making purposes is as follows: They are cut into 3-feet lengths, and steamed in a large boiler containing a little boiling water. The bark is then peeled off, steeped in water, and has the dark outer rind or pellicle scraped off with a knife, the scrapings being used for producing inferior paper. The bark, thus scraped and cleansed, is next carefully washed in running water, and then exposed to the sun until bleached sufficiently white. After this it is boiled in a lye formed with buckwheat ash, to remove gummy and resinous substances from it. The fibres are then readily separated. After cutting out knots of excessive hardness, the workman now beats the fibre into a pulp with wooden mallets upon blocks of stone. This pulp is mixed in tubs or vats with the needful quantity of water, to which is added a milky substance prepared with rice-flour and a gummy decoction from the bark of the *Nori noki* (*Hydrangea paniculata*), or from the root of the *tororo*. When the steeping in this mixture has proceeded sufficiently long, the pulp is spread out into sheets by means of fine sieves of bamboo and silk. After draining, the sheets are transferred by means of brushes to drying-boards. Similar processes are employed for producing paper from *gampi*. This plant (*Wickstrœmia canescens*) is the fourth order of the eighth class of Linnæus, and is a small shrub growing sometimes ten feet in height, with leaves arranged alternately on the stem, the under surface of each leaf being covered with soft hair. The paper made from this shrub is very fine and supple, and is therefore very suitable for taking transfer copies. It has also the advantage of not becoming worm-eaten. Paper is also made from the *mitsu mata* plant (*Edgeworthia papyrifera*), the first order of the eighth class, a deciduous shrub growing to seven or eight feet in height."

(To be continued.)

CONCERNING THE TWO SERIES OF STAMPS OF 1862 OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BY J. B. MOENS.

It was in 1869—or, to be more exact, in September, 1869—that Dr. Magnus made the happy discovery that there existed two complete series of stamps issued in 1862 by the Argentine Republic. The exultation of the discoverer was so great that seven columns of *Le Timbrophile* could scarcely contain it. In those days no one disputed the *dicta* of the Doctor, and this revelation became an article of faith. The *Timbre-Poste*, which shared the general opinion as to the Doctor's infallibility, inserted the article without hesitation.

Thus there were two complete series of the 1862 stamps. I admitted as much so recently as in 1879 in an article published in the *Timbre-Poste* of that year. It was only when I came to compare the stamps of the various emissions of the Argentine Republic with the documents which I had procured as materials for a pamphlet on the issues of this country, that I was assailed with doubts. I communicated these doubts to Messrs. A. de Portes and Marco del Pont, who have done all in their power to collect for me the following proofs, which I consider conclusive, that the 10 and 15 centavos of the so-called First Series never existed. It is, however, rather with a view to convincing the majority of your readers, who can have no interest in remaining blind to the truth, than the Doctor, that I address you upon this subject.

The contract passed between Mr. Robert Lange, the author of the stamps of 1862, and Mr. de Posadas, the Postmaster-General, for the supply of a new type of stamp, is dated the 11th December, 1861. It stipulates that there shall be three lithographic plates for stamps of 5, 10, and 15 centavos, which shall cost the sum of 1500 piastres, currency (or rather more than 300 francs for the three), and that for each thousand stamps Mr. Lange shall be paid 46 piastres, currency, besides 10 piastres for gumming.

The manufacture was commenced at once at the State Bank, with all the precautions which prudence could suggest; and on the 23rd of the same month of December Mr. de Posadas sent the first batch of stamps to Rosario. It comprised 105 sheets—each containing 70 stamps—of the 5 centavos, and 75 sheets of the 10 centavos. On the 30th December were despatched 353 more sheets, and 40 stamps of the value of 10 centavos, which, added to the previous lot, made up the 30,000 stamps of that value which had been ordered. On the 31st of the same month 6667 of the 15 centavos stamps were delivered. Finally, on the 11th January, 1862, the last delivery of 1037 sheets of the 5 centavos was made, which completed the order for

80,000 stamps of 5 centavos.			
30,000	„	10	„
6,667	„	15	„

On the 4th of February, 1862, Mr. de Posadas instructed the lithographer Lange to proceed at once to the Bank, and to print a *second* emission of stamps, of the value of 12,012 piastres, for the Superintendent of the Treasury at Rosario, which second emission was to consist of

2572 sheets of 5 centavos, or 180,040 stamps.

286	„	10	„	20,020	„
96	„	15	„	6,720	„

The delivery of these stamps commenced on the 8th, and was completed on the 25th of February.

We thus find that the stamps were not issued prior to the 11th January, 1862, the date given by Mr. de Posadas, and that the second emission did not take place until the 4th of February. Therefore when I find a 5 centavos stamp, of the second type, obliterated *Correo del Rosario*, 31st January, 1862, I am justified in concluding that both types were issued together. So much for the date of issue.

As regards the 10 and 15 centavos, it is to be noticed that on the 4th of February, 1862, the exhaustion of the first supply of 30,000 and 6,667 was imminent. If for a moment we admit the existence of two types, there must be at least 15,000 and 3,300 of these stamps, a highly respectable number, which have become quite unattainable. The only specimens I have met with are for the most part unobliterated, whilst the others bear a *forged postmark*, of which I have seen three or four varieties !

It is very unlikely that Mr. Robert Lange—a French lithographer, who was perfectly acquainted with the method of transfer employed in 1858 for the stamps of the Argentine Confederation, and those of the State of Buenos Ayres—should, within the space of twenty days (23rd December, 1861, and 11th January, 1862), have made duplicate plates, or stones, of each of the values of 5, 10, and 15 centavos. Especially in the case of 15 centavos, of which he had only the small number of 6,667 stamps to print ! The figures I have quoted above prove that the lithographer had delivered 25,000 stamps seven days after the 23rd December ; and 72,000 two days later. There was thus no need for the creation of this deluge of types and of plates, the preparation of which would hardly even have conduced to expedition.

The employment of two types for the 5 centavos is, however, more easily explained. The quantity required of this value was 80,000 stamps, and the need was urgent. Special means had to be adopted in order to accelerate the printing, hence the creation of the two plates—the two types.

In conclusion, I may remark that in 1871 search was made for the first plates of the 5, 10, and 15 centavos. The plate of the 5 centavos was found, but those of the 10 and 15 centavos had become as undiscoverable as the stamps of those values. It may be argued that the very rarity of these stamps is an argument in favour of their authenticity, and is a *quasi* proof that they were not the result of speculation. But I would remind your readers that the 10 cents of Prince Edward's Island and the 2 and 5 centavos, 1863, of Costa Rica, which also never existed, are of excessive rarity. Finally, Mr. Lange, to whom the lithographing of these stamps was entrusted, has declared that he never made a second drawing of the 10 and 15 centavos.

Correspondence.

THE 2 REALES SPAIN OF 1851.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

LETTER I.

DEAR SIR,—It is not without considerable diffidence that I again allude to the 2 reales *blue* of 1851, especially since M. Moens has declared himself on the side of the French Society in classing it as an "essay;" yet as Dr. Legrand, while continuing to maintain this view, admits that "the question is not yet settled, and merits further enquiry on the part of philatelists," I feel somewhat encouraged in attempting to examine the arguments put forward by him and M. Moens, than whom two more redoubtable champions could not be found to sustain their view of the case; and the more so, because a careful examination of these arguments has failed to satisfy me that we have as yet arrived much nearer the unravelling of the mystery, or the determination of the question of "essay" or "error," which, in the absence of anything but circumstantial evidence, remains only a matter of opinion as to what theory commands the greatest amount of probability of being right.

Before entering on this examination, which must form the subject of a subsequent letter, I would devote this to the consideration of a preliminary question; namely, the date of issue of the 2 reales 1851, on which Dr. Legrand and M. Moens are not at one, the former fixing the date of its creation and issue as October, 1851, stating that its object was to make up the registered rate of 8 reales to Sardinia under the postal treaty which came into operation on the 8th October, 1851; while the latter says that though he was formerly of the same opinion, yet he now recants it, since he has found in the inventory of the stamps for the year 1850 as given by Señor Duro, that 13,600 stamps of 2 reales were received into stock in 1850, which must have belonged to the series of 1851, and he therefore infers that the 2 reales 1851 was included in the impression of the rest of the values of that series issued on 1st January, 1851.

It should be observed that the accounts themselves are not very accurate; for in the year 1850 there are two errors in the table, one in the addition of the *sobrantes* and the *expendedos* of the 6 reales, and another in the stock in hand of the 10 reales; nor is the mode of book-keeping very uniform or easy to be understood. For example, in the account for 1855, 5,681,376 stamps of 4 cuartos are noted as being in the *Almacenes* at the end of December, 1854, when the whole manufacture of 1854 did not amount to that figure. Again, the 3 cuartos which appears in the account of 1853 disappears in that of 1854, to reappear in that of 1855; while in the account of 1856, though the balances of the dead values are carried over correctly from the last account, yet those of the current values differ to the extent of four millions. But putting aside these and such like errors and anomalies, there is something to be gathered from the accounts, such as they are, though it appears very doubtful if they are really accurate accounts up to the 31st December of each year; for if so, how is it, for instance, that we find 1061 stamps of 10 reales entered as actually sold in 1852?

The reasons which M. Moens gives why the 13,600 stamps of 2 reales included in the inventory for 1850 belong to the series of 1851, and not to that of 1850, are, that such a stamp is not known, and has never been seen; and

even supposing it had been wanted in 1850, "it could not be classed in the accounts as one of its values any more than the 12 cuartos attributed to 1857, which was never, and very properly so, included in the accounts." The first of these reasons I admit to be solid and satisfactory, much more so than the second, of which I fail to see the force, especially as it is founded on a statement regarding the 12 cuartos which I think is scarcely correct. On the 5th August, 1859, a postal treaty was made, by which the single letter rate between Spain and France was fixed at 12 cuartos from the 1st February, 1860. In view of this a stamp of 12 cuartos was created, and two millions were printed; and appear in the accounts for 1859 as received in that year from the manufactory. Early in January, 1860, an entirely new series, in which was included a stamp of 12 cuartos, was ordered to be issued on 1st February, 1860; and the fate of the two millions of 12 cuartos printed in 1859 may be seen in the accounts for 1860, when this exact number was handed over to the *Dirección de Contabilidad*, and that these were the stamps of 1859 can scarcely be doubted.

I confess that I have arrived at the same opinion as M. Moens, that the 13,600 stamps of 2 reales belonged to the series of 1851, though on different grounds; but in so doing I have to reckon with Señor Duro. To the inventory of the stamps for 1850, he has added a note to the effect that there appear in the first column as received from the manufactory 13,600 stamps of 2 reales, which also appear in the last column as being in stock at the end of the year; and as no mention is made about them in the columns of "expended," it must be supposed that if these stamps were really made they were not issued, and for that reason have not been classed in the issue. The subject has since been treated by him at greater length in the *Revista de Correos*; but I have a further statement from him that the whole of these 13,600 stamps were condemned to be burnt (*dedicados a la quema*), and that not one single individual escaped to tell the tale. Señor Duro in fact says, in a roundabout way, that these stamps formed part of the 1850 series; that they were created, printed, and delivered; but that not having been required for service they were never issued, and therefore were only projects, and that every individual was cremated.

A positive statement coming from such a source is entitled to be treated with the greatest respect, the more so as I feel called upon to differ from it and to doubt its accuracy; but I can find nothing whatever to justify it except the bare mention in the account of 1850. If it reposes, as it appears to do, on hearsay, my own experience tells me the danger of pinning one's faith to anything dependent only on tradition. Moreover, I know the difficulty there is in obtaining accurate information even from the most exalted source of what took place in postage stamp matters ten years since, much more of events that occurred thirty years ago; while not unfrequently the accuracy of the information is in inverse ratio to its source. The absolute annihilation of a batch of stamps, whether stillborn or not, of which 13,600 copies were printed, is also contrary to experience; some one or more have always escaped the massacre of the innocents to become jewels in a stamp collector's album, and even during the past week a story has been going the round of the papers how that a scion of a great financial house lately purchased two such at a price that would have framed them in brilliants.

Now the tables given by Señor Duro are not the accounts of the stamps printed, but are simply the annual stock-taking accounts of the Post-office, and as such are not those of any particular issues or types, but those of the numbers of stamps representing each value that have been received from the manufactory, have been disposed of, and are left in stock. Those disposed of include not only those actually sold, but those which have gone out of stock in other ways, amongst which are the *devueltos* and *sobrantes*, which are classed together for the most part, and pass out of the accounts never to reappear. What becomes of these is a mystery, though probably they were reserved as a portion of the victims for the *auto-da-fé* of 1856, which seems to have been specially ordained for the *remanets* of the issues of 1850 to 1853. This is the only direction I find for a holocaust of stamps, and I

especially mention it because it is not improbable that by a confusion of dates it is that which is referred to by Señor Duro.

I have already said that the first reason given by M. Moens against the existence of a stamp of 2 reales in the issue of 1850 is a weighty one, and I will now proceed to mention one or two other reasons which tend to support this view; but before doing so I would notice one point in which, if any dependence is to be placed on the accounts, M. Moens has clearly drawn an inference which they do not justify. He in fact implies that the balances at the end of each year represents the entire impression intended for use in the next year. A slight examination of the accounts will show that this is not the case, as it not unfrequently occurs that the number of stamps of some particular value sold during the year is far in excess of the balance in hand at its beginning.

From the first introduction of stamps in Spain down to the year 1857 all of them, without reference to value, were printed in panes of 85, with the exception of the 5, 6, and 10 reales of 1850, the lithographed series. The system was doubtless instituted at first as presenting an easy mode of reckoning the sheets of cuarto stamps, a pane of 6 cuartos representing 60 reales, and one of 12 cuartos 120 reales. The stamps of 1851 were printed in sheets of 170, or two panes to a sheet. I am aware that this does not in any way show that the 2 reales might not have belonged to the lithographed series, but it does show that it *might* have belonged to that of 1851, as the number printed exactly corresponds to 80 sheets of 170 stamps.

But if, as Señor Duro says, these 13,600 stamps of 2 reales belonged to the category of stamps prepared but not issued, why should they have been carried forward as stamps of 2 reales with the subsequent issues through the annual accounts until finally swallowed up in this *devueltos* of 1852, 1853, and 1854, and the *quemados* at the *auto-da-fe* of 1856? The 12 cuartos of 1859 was a stamp of this category, and as such we find the whole issue carried at once bodily out of the accounts as *remitidos a la direccion de contabilidad*. As I have said, there was a reason for the creation of this stamp; but I fail to find one for the creation of one of 2 reales prior to 1851. If we read the code of instructions attached to the royal decree of the 1st December, 1849, authorizing the issue of postage stamps, we find very minute directions given as to the use of the 6 and 12 cuartos, and the 5 and 10 reales destined for the inland postage, and also as to the 6 reales destined for the postage to France and Belgium, the postage to this latter country being double that to the former; but there is no mention whatever of a stamp of 2 reales, which would surely have been the case if the issue of such a value had been contemplated. We *must* have been told that a *certificado* letter to France under the weight of 4 *adarmes* might be franked either with one stamp of 6 reales or with three of 2 reales, &c. &c.; for we cannot conceive it possible that a Government which thought it part of its duty to teach how a postage of 24 cuartos might be paid in three ways—first, by two stamps of 12 cuartos; secondly, by one of 12 cuartos, and two of 6 cuartos; and thirdly, by four of 6 cuartos—could have failed to complete its teaching by showing that three times two made six, and five times two made ten.

The next question is, that supposing these 13,600 stamps of 2 reales were of the 1851 type, were they issued on the 1st January or on the 8th October, 1851? By the terms of the decree of the 1st December, 1849, the postage to Italy was to be paid in cash, and the rate was probably at that period the same as that to Belgium; but from the fact of its being directed to be paid in cash, it is clear that no postal arrangement had at that time been completed. By the treaty made with Sardinia, which came into operation on the 8th October, 1851, the rate was fixed at 8 reales. M. Moens, who says he has a copy of the treaty, has not given its date, which was doubtless three or four months prior to its taking effect; but in all probability negotiations for a reduction of the rate to 8 reales were set on foot in 1850, and these afterwards culminated in the treaty above referred to. If so, there is an equal probability that the 2 reales was prepared with a view

to possible requirements, as the Sardinian rate could not be made up by any combination of existing values, though M. Moens suggests that if it was prepared with a view to the payment of the Sardinian rate, a stamp of 8 reales would have been created as a matter of convenience, a suggestion of which we fail to see the force; for if this convenience had been a matter of any importance, such a stamp would surely have formed part of the 1852 issue, when the treaty was in full effect. That the issue was delayed till the 8th October, as Dr. Legrand supposes, is disproved by the fact that during the years 1852 and 1853 the consumption of stamps of this value was at the rate of about 280 per month, which would have given about 800 stamps for the three months of 1851; whereas the consumption was 1482, showing, I think, that some must have been used as fractional parts of the 6 and 10 reales. I see no reason, therefore, for supposing that these stamps were not issued in January, 1851, unless it be that some ought to have been in the hands of the provincial offices at that date, as I find was the case in the accounts from the 30th June, 1866, to the same date of 1867, where a large number of the 10, 25, and 50 *milesimas*, issued on 1st July, 1867, had previously to that date been sent into the provinces. I attach, however, but little importance to this, as the early accounts do not appear to have been kept so minutely as those after 1861; and I have arrived at the conclusion that the 2 reales value was first issued in January, 1851, and that there is no ground for supposing that such a value ever existed in the lithographed series of 1850.

I am, yours truly,

W. A. S. WESTOBY.

RYDE, *March 1st*, 1882.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE sixth meeting of the season was held on the 18th February, 1882, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspondence, including some communications from the Colonial Office, and his replies thereto. The business of the day, the compilation of a reference list of the stamps of New South Wales, was then proceeded with.

On the conclusion of the business, the President showed a specimen of the One Peseta, red, Peru, issue of December, 1858, surcharged in blue lettering,

in three lines Vale medio
peso
50 cents. Diagonally across the stamp, from the left upper

corner downwards, the word "CERTIFDO" was printed in aniline carmine ink, in Roman capitals, extending 27 mm., the letters being 3½ mm. high. Above this, diagonally, was "Habilitado," in black, 15 mm. in length. The stamp was postmarked "Tarma," within several dotted circles, this obliteration being also in blue ink. The President expressed the opinion that this stamp is one of many similar things which have probably been created during the present troubles in Peru, and that after the country gets re-settled, a wide field will be open to philatelists in searching for and describing similar abnormal surcharges, besides provisional stamps, all utilized since the Chilians obtained the upper hand.

The seventh meeting of the season was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 4th March, 1882, the Vice-President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and some further correspondence with the Colonial Office. The business of the day, the compilation of a reference list of the stamps of New South Wales, was then proceeded with. On the conclusion of the business, the 50 centavos and 1 sol. stamps of Peru, changed in colour, and surcharged with the Chilian arms, were shown, as well as other Peruvian stamps with abnormal surcharges; also the new $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. Turk's Islands, and several other novelties.

Notes and Queries.

W. S.—Thanks for your information, of which we have made use.

O. F.—The only changes that we know of in the types of the 1878 issue of Chili have been in the 1, 2, and 5 centavos. These were noticed, as they occurred, on pages 3 and 163 of last year's *Record*.

C. R. B.—Nos. 1 3, 4, and 6 are genuine; Nos. 2 and 5 are forgeries.

V. W.—1. They are both catalogued under the dates of 1864 and 1877. 2. Yes. There are very distinct shades of this stamp. 3. See our answer to O. F. 4. No. They differ in watermark. 5. Neither of the two first exists. The Bolivars are in the catalogue, and are illustrated in No. 36 of the *Record*; but they have not yet been issued. When you send a stamp for return postage, don't stick it down to the paper as though it were never meant to come off.

R. T.—Declined with thanks.

CHEMICUS.—We should say your blue $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre, Cyprus, is a decided "chemical."

W. T. W.—Press of matter obliges us to hold your letter over until next month.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IV.

APRIL, 1882.

No. 39.



E have noticed, more than once, that when we have announced our intention of cutting our prefatory remarks short, we have been led on to inflict more than an ordinary dose of them upon our readers. But this month we really must smother our own inspirations, and let our contributors have fair play.

Even as it is, press of matter compels us to hold over the second instalment of the notes on the stamps of Japan. In reply to several correspondents, we beg to explain that the unusually late appearance of our last number was due to the fact that it was temporarily lost by the carriers in course of conveyance from the printers to our publishers. The Easter holidays have somewhat interfered with our editorial duties this month, and we shall scarcely do more than appear within its limits, which, after all, is all that we profess to do.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antioquia.—The 20 centavos, brown, of which we spoke somewhat doubtfully in January last, and which we have been hooted for mentioning at all, turns out to be quite genuine. M. Moens writes us that he has seen three types of it.

Argentine Republic.—Our illustration represents the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ centavos described last month.



Azores.—The new 25 reis, which we chronicled in February, and illustrate this month under the heading of Portugal, is already in circulation, with the usual surcharge.

Adhesive. 25 reis, brown-lilac ; black surcharge.

Bahamas.—The watermark of the current One Shilling is now changed from C.C. to C.A. and crown. This new watermark is to be found on several of the new values of the West Indian stamps, and will no doubt in time be extended to all of them.

Bhopal.—Of the same type as the current stamps described by us in January last we find that we have omitted to mention—

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, black.

British Guiana.—M. Moens, who has recently had an opportunity of inspecting it, confirms our statement as to the existence of a One Cent stamp, *magenta*, of the 1856 type, in the collection of M. de Ferrari.

Since we last wrote we have had opportunities of examining sheets of the recently issued One and Two Cents typographed provisionals. They appear, as a rule, to be in sheets of twelve, the stamps being printed in six pairs, one above the other, thus—

1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10
11	12

Our correspondents aver that they were all printed in this way, and yet we have part of a sheet of the One Cent stamps which consists of six stamps printed in two vertical rows of three! As we have only seen complete sheets of the stamps printed after the fashion of our diagram, we will confine ourselves to describing these.

The pattern of the border is as nearly as possible the same in both values. The disposition of the ships is the same in both values, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 10 being three-masted, and Nos. 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12, two-masted. The numerals forming the date 1882 are tolerably uniform throughout, all the 1's having bottom-strokes, and all the 2's curly tails. The legend, in block type, is much the same on each stamp of each value, and the single lines forming the inner border are irregular in every instance. In the One Cent stamps the numeral of value is a 1, without a bottom-stroke, except in No. 7, where the reverse is the case. There are slight irregularities in the side-borders of most of the stamps of this value, and in No. 6 the third ornament in the right border is missing. In the Two Cents stamps the ornamental border is rather more regular, and the numeral of value on the last four stamps on the sheet is smaller than in the others. In reply to several correspondents, we have to say that all these type-printed stamps have the word SPECIMEN perforated on them. Sometimes only a letter or two of the word is to be found, and here and there we have found a single stamp with no trace of it; but this is, we feel convinced, merely the result of accident.

Amongst the surcharged stamps, in addition to the variety of numeral on the 96 cents, to which we called attention in February, we find the same difference on the 12 and 24 cents. The numerals on the 96 cents stamps are 7 mm., and those on the 12 and 24 cents are 4 mm. high, but the type of figure is the same. On the 96 cents the great majority of the 2's have curly tails, very few

being printed thus—**2**—with straight tails. On the 12 and 24 cents the reverse obtains, and scarcely any curly-tailed 2's are to be met with. We have also seen the 12 cents with the numeral 2 repeated.

A correspondent in British Guiana informs us that some of the 24 cents stamps, type 1863, were converted into 2 cents. In the absence of any official notification of their conversion and employment we are inclined to regard them with suspicion.

Cabul.—The latest arrivals of stamps of the types illustrated by us in January are printed in a rosier shade than those which we saw first. Captain Evans writes us concerning them: "I think they are dated 1298, but the characters denoting the date are scattered about among the others. I found a *nine* and an *eight*, and there are several that might be *ones* and *twos*. The two lower values are, I am sure, 1 and 2 abasi. I think that there are 20 shahi to the rupee, and that an abasi equals 5 shahi or 4 annas. These stamps were probably sent to your publishers as of 5 and 10 shahi, which they have translated into 5 and 10 annas, instead of 4 and 8 annas. The two new values are thus, in my opinion, equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee." It seems that these stamps are most difficult to obtain; their sale is forbidden, and they are only allowed to be affixed in a mutilated state to letters by the post officers. Unused copies are only to be obtained by means of the fearfulest bribery and corruption, and this accounts for their costliness to the collector.



Cape of Good Hope.—The annexed cut represents the stamp on the Newsband which we chronicled in January.

Copenhagen.—We have omitted to chronicle the 3 öre *Telegram* card which was issued last January. It has the following inscription, in four lines: 1st, "KJOBENHAVNS;" 2nd, "BY-OG HUSTELEGRAF;" 3rd, "BREVKORT;" 4th, "IKKE EXPRES." Below are three dotted lines for the address, the first preceded by "ADRESSE." A stamp of the type of the telegraph adhesive is in the right upper angle. At the bottom of the stamp is "IKKE EXPRES," and to left the same words reading upwards. The whole is enclosed within a plain double-lined frame, rounded at the corners, inscribed below, "Expres Brevkort, 10 öre." Outside the frame at top is, "Tvergade 11 (Hj. af St. Kongensgade). Stationer: Vesterbrogade 64. Gl. Kongevei 103;" at bottom, "Frederiksberggade 40. Ved Stranden 18 (Hotel Royal, Hovedstation), St. Helliggeiststraade 3;" to right, "Triangelen (Osterbro), Norrebrogade 26," reading downwards, and to left, "Frederiksborggade ved Notre Boulevard, Dronningen," reading upwards. Lithographed in colour on thin white card.

Post Card. 3 öre, yellow-brown; size, 132 × 79 mm.

We have also received from M. Moens two other cards, of the values of 3 and 10 öre, one of which supersedes the one just described. At the top, in large ornamental letters, is the word "BREVKORT," crossed by a scroll, having in the centre a hand holding forked lightning (similar to that which we find on the telegraph stamps), to left of which is "KIOBENHAVNS BY," and to right, "OG HUSTELEGRAF;" below, "PAA DENNE SIDE SKRIVES KUN ADRESSEN." Lower down are two dotted lines for address, the first



headed by "TIL." In the right lower corner is "EXPRES-BREVKORT 10 ÖRE." The stamp, as in illustration, is in the right upper angle. The 10 öre value has the word "EXPRES-KORT" replacing "BREVKORT," the words in the right lower corner being omitted, whilst in the left lower one "C. FERSLEW AND CO." is added. The stamp also is different, the arms being in a double-lined circle enclosing a band, inscribed with the words "KIOBENHAVNS BY-OG HUSTELEGRAF," and broken at the bottom by a label bearing the figure "10,"

this numeral being also in ovals at each side. Outside the circle, at the top, on a label, is "TELEGRAM FEM," above which is an ornament like the end of a scroll; at the bottom, on labels, is "TI," in the left corner, and "ÖRE," in the right. The groundwork is composed of vertical and horizontal lines, and the outer frame is very irregular. Above the stamp is the word "EXPRES." Both cards are lithographed in colour on thin white card.

Post Cards. 3 öre, dark blue; size 133 × 76 mm.

10 „ vermillion „ „ „

Cuba.—We have two more post cards to add to the list of those already catalogued. In design they are similar to the 4 c. de peso carmine card, described by us in February last.

Post Cards. 2 c. de peso, dark green on buff.

10 „ „ dark blue on buff.

Drontheim.—We have seen what purports to be a local card peculiar to this city. It has four lines of inscription: 1st, "BREV-KORT;" 2nd, "TIL;" 3rd, "THRONDHJEMS BYPOST;" 4th, "PAA DENNE SIDE SKRIVES KUN ADRESSEN." Lower down are three ruled lines for address. The stamp is in the right upper angle, and is enclosed within a double-lined frame, inscribed "THRONDHJEMS" at top, "BY-POST" below, and "TRE ÖRE" on either side, whilst in each angle is the numeral of value. In the centre are the arms of the city. The frame of the card is composed of two plain lines, with ornaments worked into the corners. Lithographed in colour on white laid paper.

Post Card. 3 öre, blue; size, 133 × 75 mm.

France.—A new telegraph card has been issued for use in Paris. The stamp is of the same design as the last, but is printed in black instead of in carmine. The inscriptions are as follows: 1st, "(Ce

côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse);” 2nd, “*SERVICE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE*”; 3rd, “*CARTE TELEGRAMME*.” There are three ruled lines for address, the first headed by “M,” in script type. In the left bottom corner, in two lines, is “*LE PORT EST GRATUIT—Le nombre des mots n'est pas limité.*” In the right bottom corner is “PARIS.” On the left-hand side, in four lines, is “*TUBES PNEUMATIQUES—La partie teintée en rouge foncé est ouverte au service—des Cartes Télégrammes depuis le 1er Février, 1882—les parties ombrées le seront ultérieurement.*” This last inscription refers to the map of Paris which is drawn on the face of the card. No border; reverse side plain.

Telegraph Card. 30 centimes, carmine, rose, blue, and black, on buff card; size, 130 × 76 mm.

India.—The new three annas postage stamp, which we described in February, is not unlike the accompanying illustration.



Italy.—Our illustration represents the new 5 centesimi *Estero*. It differs from the



ordinary postage stamp of the same value in the omission of the very small strokes which finish off the ornaments in the angles of the latter.

Nevis.—We regret to say that another of the old Nevis stamps has been superseded by one of the De La Rue West Indian type.

Adhesive. 4d., blue; wmk. CA and crown; *perf.* 14.

Paraguay.—We have to thank Mr. Castle for the reply-paid cards, surcharged 2 CENTAVOS and 3 CENTAVOS, in black (above the first line for the address), on each half of the 4 + 4 and 6 + 6 cards respectively. The reason for this surcharge is that the lithographer printed stamps of 4 and 6 in mistake for 2 and 3 centavos, which are the proper values of the single cards, a mistake which the Post-office authorities have endeavoured to rectify, instead of throwing the cards on his hands, as they should have done. The surcharge on the 4 + 4 centavos card measures 33 mm. in length, and is 4 mm. high. That on the 6 + 6 card is of the same height, but 37 mm. long.

Post Cards.

- 2 centavos, surcharged in black, on each half of the 4 + 4 centavos, brown
- 3 centavos, surcharged in black, on each half of the 6 + 6 centavos, dark green.

Persia.—Our engraving represents the 50 centimes stamp, which we described in February.



Peru.—On another page we print a letter from Messrs. Stafford Smith and Co., referring to the surcharged One Peseta, red, issue of December, 1858, which we described last month.

The accompanying cuts illustrate the stamps which we chronicled in March. In addition to these we have seen the

2 centavos, deep purple (1874), surcharged with Chilian arms in black
1 „ bistre (*Deficit*) „ Union Postal, &c., Lima, blue.



Der Philatelist announces that all the unpaid letter stamps exist with the surcharges of *Lima Correos* and *Union Postal Universal, Plata, Lima*. With those which we have already described there would thus appear to be—

1 cent., bistre	}	surcharged LIMA CORREOS in red.				
5 „ vermillion						
10 „ orange						
20 „ blue						
50 „ brown						
1 cent., bistre	}	surcharged UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL, PLATA LIMA, in blue.				
5 „ vermillion						
10 „ orange						
20 „ blue						
50 „ brown						

M. Moens describes a stamp of which we are promised an illustration for next month. It is a 10 centavos, with arms of Peru, lithographed, and inscribed, *Arequipa—Departatos de Correos—Timbres, 1881–1882*. It is printed in blue and red on white paper.

Philippines.—The 50 mils de peso, lilac, head of Alfonso, with towers and lions in the four corners, which has been known since 1878 as a proof or essay, is now in use as a postage stamp. It is somewhat different in colour from the perforate and imperforate proofs.

Adhesive. 50 mils de peso, brownish-violet; *perf.* 14.

Porto Rico.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. for the 80 cent de peso of the current type.

Adhesive. 80 c. de peso, stone; *perf.* 14.



Portugal.—The current 20 reis post card is now printed in dark, instead of in light blue as formerly. Our illustration represents the 25 reis postage and telegraph stamp described in February last.

Queensland.—Besides the One Penny, current type, on paper with blue *burêlé* band, a correspondent sends us a similar Twopence.

Russia.—We are indebted to Messrs. Breitfuss and Moens for the following information respecting the stamps to be issued by the Russian Government on the 1st January, 1883.

Adhesives of the type of the current 1, 2, 3, and 5 kopecks.

1 kopeck,	orange	on yellow
2 „	dark green	„ pale green
3 „	carmine	„ rose
5 „	mauve	„ lilac
7 „	dark blue	„ pale blue
14 „	brown,	centre orange.

Of the type of the current 7 kopecks, but rather larger.

35 kopecks,	deep blue,	centre rose
70 „	violet	„ green.

Post Cards. Without border. Eagle and inscriptions printed in carmine.

Without stamp, carmine on white card

3 kopecks „ „ straw „

Newsbands.

1 kopeck, orange | 2 kopecks, green.

Envelopes.

7 kopecks, blue, in the four current sizes

14 „ orange, in two sizes, the ordinary and large.

Such information as we are able to give respecting the following stamps of the Russian Rural Posts we borrow from the *Timbre-Poste*:

Kiriloff (Province of Novgorod).—The stamp hitherto in use has been superseded by the one which we illustrate. It is printed in black on bright rose paper.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, bright rose.



Bougoulma (Province of Samara).—To Mr. Breitfuss is due the honour of having discovered this stamp. Many of our readers are no doubt ignorant of the fact that Bougoulma is a town of 5,400 inhabitants, and has two large cloth factories in its midst.

Adhesive.

2 kopecks, blue, lithographed on white paper.

Biejetzsk (Province of Tver).—A stamp of this type supersedes that which has done service since 1878. It differs from its predecessor in the arrangement of the inscriptions, in the addition of the numerals of value in the angles, and in being somewhat larger. It is typographed in black on coloured paper.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, green.



Ananieff (Province of Cherson).—This circular stamp, without expressed value, is official, which, we presume, is its excuse for sporting the Imperial Arms.



Service Adhesive.

Without expressed value, rose, on white paper.

Pereiaslaw (Province of Poltava).—This stamp supersedes the *quasi* error, 5 kopecks, buff, for some



time current, which had the numeral 3 in the four angles. It is lithographed in black on coloured paper.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks. reddish-buff.

South Australia has issued a newsband which we imagine is of native manufacture. The stamp is of the type of that on the penny post card, with the value changed to a halfpenny. The band is inscribed in two lines—1st, "SOUTH AUSTRALIA," with the royal arms dividing the two words; and 2nd, "NEWSPAPER ONLY," with a line above and below. The stamp and inscriptions are printed in colour on white paper.

Newsband. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., dark violet.

Our illustration represents the Halfpenny adhesive mentioned by us in February.



Straits Settlements.—Here are the two new values which we described last month.

Switzerland.—The new postage stamps are creeping into circulation. According to M. Moens, they will be of two types. All below and including the 15 centimes, will be like the 2, and all above that value will be like the 50 centimes, which we illustrated in April, 1881. They bear the same watermark as the stamps which they are to supersede. We have seen specimens of the 5, 25, and 40 centimes which have done duty. It is strange that the Swiss, in issuing these new stamps, should not have conformed to the recommendations of the Postal Union, convened in their midst, as to the colours of the stamps. The new 5 centimes is claret, instead of green, and the 25 centimes is green, instead of blue. Since writing the above we have received the entire set; viz.,

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2 centimes,	yellowish grey ;	wmk. cross in oval ;	<i>perf. 12.</i>
3	„	pearl grey	„ „ „	
5	„	claret	„ „ „	
10	„	bright rose	„ „ „	
15	„	yellow	„ „ „	
20	„	dull orange	„ „ „	
25	„	dull green	„ „ „	
40	„	grey	„ „ „	
50	„	blue	„ „ „	
1 franc		brownish violet	„ „ „	

Turk's Islands.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps which we described in our last number are watermarked CA and crown, and not CC and crown.

United States.—This is the new five cents postage stamp, with the effigy of General Garfield, to which we referred last month. It was to have come into circulation on the 10th instant.



United States of Colombia.—Annexed is an illustration of the stamp on the new 2 centavos post card described last month.



Victoria.—The retouch of the die of the One Penny envelope, of which we wrote in January last, has been laid aside in favour of a new one, which differs in many respects from its predecessor. Now we have the profile of Her Majesty in a solid oval of colour with pearly border, enframed by a double-lined reticulated band, lettered in extended block capitals—"ONE PENNY" above, and "VICTORIA" below—the two inscriptions being divided on either side by a quadrilobal ornament ; plain rounded flap. The new die differs from the old one in the reticulation not being confined to the lower curve of the outer oval, and in the upper inscription being in colour. The head of the Queen is also quite new. The Twopenny envelope is now to be found in a larger size, 146 × 89 mm.

Envelope. 1d., green, on stout, white surfaced, laid paper. Size, 137 × 79 mm.

Wurtemberg.—Mr. Campbell has shown us the 5 pfennig, mauve on azure, post card (issue of July, 1875), with the usual arms between the words, "*Königreich*" and "*Württemberg*," omitted. The *Timbre Poste* announces the addition of another value to the series of Service stamps ; viz.,

Official Stamp. 1 mark, pale yellow.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SPAIN.

By SENOR ANTONIO FERNANDEZ DURO.

A REVIEW BY CAPTAIN E. B. EVANS, R.A.

PART V.

THE issue of 1870 calls for no very special remark ; it should perhaps, however be noted that the stamps were then, for the first time, lettered *Comunicaciones*, instead of *Correos*, denoting their employment for *telegraphic* as well as *postal communications*. The *Catalogue* of the London Society gives all except the 1 and 2 *mils.* as issued on January 1st, 1870 ; Señor Duro tells us that the 4 *mils.*, as well as the two lower values, was not issued till June 1st in that year, and this agrees with what was stated in the philatelic magazines at the time. According to these latter it would also appear that the 10 *mils.* was not issued till August, 1870.

This series contained stamps of lower values than any yet issued in any other country, 1 *mil.* being equivalent to the fortieth part of a penny. I cannot find any tariff showing for what purpose this very low value was employed, but in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for August, 1870, it is stated that it would frank printed matter, not exceeding 5 grammes in weight, from one end of Spain to the other ; and yet, even under a Liberal Government, the British Postmaster cannot be allowed to sign his name to a receipt for a letter for less than a halfpenny = 20 *mils.* !

In December, 1870, August, 1871, and April, 1872, forgeries were found to be in circulation. On the first occasion various values were stated to have been discovered, but no description of them is given ; on the other two the 50 *mils.* only was detected, the imitations of which are said to have been more roughly printed than the originals, and the perforation also was not of the same gauge.

Another fraud that was practised was, as Señor Duro justly observes, facilitated by the authorities allowing various values to be printed in almost exactly the same colour. It consisted in placing two or more stamps overlapping slightly, in such a manner that the value label of all except the lowest was concealed, the upper stamps being of lower value, but the same colour, as the lower. For instance, if the letter required three 12 *cuartos* stamps, two of 10 *mils.* would first be put on overlapping, and then the lower one would be partly covered by a 12 *cuartos*. This system was carried out to such an extent that it was found necessary to remove all stamps placed in this manner, in order to see what their values were.

The authorities seem to have recognized about this time that the inferior execution of the Spanish stamps rendered them especially liable to be forged ; for they obtained various essays in the course of 1870 and 1871, some of them of a very high degree of excellence ; economy (or what was considered such) however continued to be the order of the day.

An ordinance dated May 10th, 1871, authorized the issue of post cards of the value of 6 *centimos de peseta*. This, however, was never carried out, and cards were not issued till December, 1873. Cards printed by private individuals circulated at an earlier date, but these do not come within the scope of Señor Duro's book.

The issues of October 1st, 1872, and January 1st, 1873, came out as stated in the *Catalogue* of the London Society. Señor Duro, however, calls attention in a note to the fact that all the values with full-face portrait of King Amadeo are given as *cuartos*, instead of *centimos*, which must have been a slip of the pen on the part of the compiler.

The change which took place on January 1st, 1873, was made in consequence of an alteration in the tariff. The 6 and 12 *centimos* stamps became no longer necessary ; the single rate for letters was reduced to 5 *centimos*, and for that reason a stamp of that value was issued, of the type lettered

comunicaciones, while the colour of the 10 c. appears to have been changed for no particular reason.

In March and April, 1873, a hand-stamp lettered *Por Vapor* was employed at Bilbao, under circumstances which are fully described in the *Catalogue* I have alluded to.

I find nothing to extract about the issue of the stamps of July 1st, 1873. The 10 c. of this series was found to have been forged before December 1st of the same year; and Señor Duro states that during that year great numbers of forged stamps were in circulation throughout the Peninsula, including the 5, 10, 25, 40, and 50 *centimos*.

On January 1st, 1874, a tax commenced to be levied on letters by means of the stamps lettered *Impuesto de Guerra*. This tax was apparently fixed at 5 *centimos* on each letter or packet originally, and Señor Duro only mentions that value of the issues of January, 1874, January, 1875, and June, 1876. The 10 c., however, of each of those issues appears to have done duty of some kind upon letters, and in a circular dated August 28th, 1877 (announcing the issue, on the following September 1st, of new *Impuesto de Guerra* stamps of 15 and 50 *centimos*), allusion is made to stamps of 5, 10, and 25 *centimos* as being in use for postal purposes, and permission is given for the employment of those stamps to be continued until the new ones can be supplied to the provincial post-offices.

An ordinance of April 30th, 1874, refused circulation under any pretext whatever to correspondence bearing Carlist stamps. This was rather rough upon the unfortunate inhabitants of the provinces occupied by the Carlists who might want to correspond with their friends in other parts of the country; for I believe the Carlists destroyed all letters that did not bear their stamps.

The new issue, bearing the figure of Justice, appeared on July 1st, 1874. The type is stated to have been engraved for judicial stamps for Porto Rico, for which purpose it would appear more appropriate. Forgeries of the 10 *centimos* were discovered in September, and for that reason a new type of that value was issued on October 1st, 1874.

Forgeries of the 5 c. *Impuesto de Guerra* of 1874 were discovered in July of the same year, but a new type was not issued till January 1st, 1875.

The first issue bearing the profile of King Alfonso XII. appeared on August 1st, 1875. As a preventive of forgery these stamps bear a numeral in a fancy frame, printed in blue on their backs. These numerals run from 1 to 100, that being the number of stamps on the sheet. Señor Duro states that this issue was prepared hurriedly, on the restoration of the monarchy, and that it was the worst of the Spanish issues in point of design, printing, colours, and perforation.

He also tells us that reports were spread to the effect that the ink of the impression on the back of the stamps, in combination with the gum, formed a deleterious compound capable of producing most dire effects upon the tongues of those who licked them. It is stated that this was not the case, but a note reminds us that such things have happened in *other* countries (Great Britain is not mentioned by name, but we *have* had experience of extremely nasty mixtures on the backs of British adhesives), and some excellent advice is given as to the propriety of moistening the mucilage with a sponge, or, if you must use your tongue, of applying it to the letter, and not to the label.

The 1 and 4 *pesetas* of this issue are stated to have been forged.

On June 1st, 1876 (not January 1st, as stated in the London Society's *Catalogue*), the stamps bearing a full-face portrait of King Alfonso were issued. The lowest value of this series is the 5 c. *de peseta*; the $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and 2 c. of the former issue continued in use.

It should have been noted above that a change in the unit of currency took place when the issue of 1872 appeared, the *escudo* being replaced by the *peseta*. The former was equivalent to 2s. 1d., the latter to 10d., so that $\frac{1}{4}$ c. *de peseta* equalled 1 *mil. de escudo*. The $\frac{1}{4}$ c., as we all know, was a small square stamp, bearing a crown only, and no effigy to denote the reigning monarch or the form of government; it was therefore not changed so fre-

quently as the other values. The type issued in 1872 bore a royal crown; when the first issue under the Republic took place, in July, 1873, a *mural* crown was substituted for the royal one, and the colour was changed from blue to green. This second type, however, continued in use long after the accession of the present sovereign (perhaps he was not very particular about the pattern of his crown), and even when a return to the royal type was decided upon, the stock with the mural crown was ordered to be exhausted before the new issue took place, which was not till the commencement of 1878.

The issue of 1876 was engraved (and printed, I believe) in London, being produced by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. Señor Duro acknowledges them to be the handsomest stamps ever yet issued in Spain, and points out that not a single forgery of them was ever found in circulation, showing the safety afforded by good engraving, and the use of watermarked paper (which last point he does not mention). The only fraud practised with these stamps was cleaning off the obliterations, which is stated to have been carried out on a large scale.

The London printed stamps, however, were too expensive, the difference in the cost between them and the productions of the *Fabrica Nacional* being 160,000 *pesetas* (£6,400), during the two years they were in circulation; and for this reason, we are told—not from a laudable desire to encourage home manufacture—the next series was produced by Spanish artists.

On June 1st, 1876, a new type of the war tax stamps was issued, bearing the profile of King Alfonso. As I stated before, Señor Duro only mentions the 5 c., but the 10 c. and 25 c. of this type appear to have been used by the Post-office department also. On September 1st, 1877, the 15 c. and 50 c. of a new type were issued for the same purpose. Forgeries of the above-mentioned 5 c. were discovered as early as July, 1876. They are stated to have been made by means of a lithographic transfer. Forgeries of the 15 c. were also discovered in February or March, 1878.

On July 1st, 1878, the new issue appeared. It contained a stamp of the value of 2 c., but the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. of the former issue remained in use. Forgeries of the 1 and 4 *pesetas* were circulated, as usual, a month or two later, being discovered in the following September.

On May 1st, 1879, the stamps lettered *CORREOS Y TELEGS.* were issued. The inscription showed that they were intended both for *postal* and *telegraphic* use. At the same time the war tax stamps were abolished; the tax itself was not done away with, the general tariff being revised, and the postage and the tax included in one. The $\frac{1}{2}$ c. remained unaltered. The colours of the 5 c., 10 c., and 25 c. are intended to represent those adopted by the Postal Union for the corresponding values.

Forgeries of the 25 c. were discovered in November, 1879, and that seems to have been the last fraud detected at the date of publication of the work.

This concludes the first section of Part I. The second section treats of the Spanish post cards, and, as it is only a short one, I can deal with it in the present paper.

We have seen before that the issue of post cards was authorized in 1871, but they did not make their appearance till December 1st, 1873.

Señor Duro states that the cards showing the word *TARGETA* erroneously spelt with a *g*, and with no stop after *ESPAÑOLA*, were proofs or essays; he acknowledges, however, that these “circulated in profusion among philatelists” from September, 1873; and he further tells us that when the stock correctly lettered (*TARJETA*) was exhausted the errors were taken into use, so there must have been a large supply of them printed. He says nothing about the variety of the single card with no stop after *ESPAÑOLA*, and three lines for the address. Again he states that the double cards, with the word *TARJETA* correctly spelt, differ from those with the error, in having a line ruled in green, showing where the cards are to be separated. But this line does exist also on the cards showing the error; and according to the London Society's *Catalogue*, the cards without the line are a variety of those with the correct spelling.

Señor Duro mentions also that he possesses a specimen (probably a proof)

of the single card, printed in *sepia* instead of *blue*, and of the double card with the inscriptions *TARGETA DE VUELTA* and *TARGETA DE IDA* on the wrong halves.

The card, with a stamp bearing the coat of arms, was issued in Madrid on April 3rd, 1875, and in the provinces on the following August 1st.

On October 15th, 1875, the type with profile of King Alfonso came into use. In 1877 the war tax was levied on post cards, and in consequence an *Impuesto de Guerra* stamp had to be affixed by the sender, 5 c. or 15 c. according to the destination. In 1879 the use of these special stamps was abolished, but the rate continued the same, and the cards still required the addition of an adhesive stamp, pending the issue of cards of higher value, which has only quite recently taken place.

(To be continued.)

ON THE KATCHAK STAMPS OF TURKEY.

BY MISS PARINS.

As very little is yet known about "Katchak" (Contraband) stamps the following notes may perhaps prove useful and interesting to the readers of the *Philatelic Record*.

Male and female servants at Constantinople generally come from the provinces of the empire or from the Greek islands of the Archipelago. Many arrive carrying letters for their friends and countrymen. If discovered at the Custom House they are taken to the Post-office, where double postage is exacted on each letter, one half being for the person who detects the fraud, and the other for the Post-office. One or more ordinary stamps, surcharged "*Katchak Posta*," are then put on each letter, in proportion to weight.

It is not exactly known when this surcharge first came into operation, but as it has not been found on any issue prior to 1869, its origin may be safely fixed at this date.

Four distinct surcharges of this kind exist, each bearing its respective number, and the inscription in Turkish letters "*Katchak Posta*," as may be seen by the following illustrations, kindly supplied by the authorities of the Ottoman Post-office.



1



2



3



4

Katchak No. 1 (circular), belongs to the Stamboul Post-office, and serves for smuggled letters coming from the interior only. For some reason or other it was withdrawn in 1877, and replaced by Katchak No. 2, but it reappeared in 1880, and is still now employed.

Katchak No. 2 (square). This surcharge did service at the Stamboul Post-office from 1877 to 1880, when it was withdrawn. It has not reappeared since.

Katchak No. 3 (oblong) and Katchak No. 4 (triangular) made their first appearance in 1876, when the Ottoman Post-office began doing international service, and established the Galata office. No. 3 was intended for smuggled letters coming from the interior, and No. 4 for international letters; but this distinction has not been kept, and the two surcharges have been and are employed promiscuously.

Katchak No. 1 is found on the following stamps in black only :

10 paras, violet.	Issue of 1869
10 " "	" 1876
20 " green	" "
1 piastre, yellow	" 1871
1 " "	" 1876
2 piastres, vermilion	" 1871
2 " flesh	" 1881
5 " blue	" 1869
5 " "	" 1871

The stamps bearing Katchak No 2 are—

10 paras, violet.	Issue of 1874.	In black only.
10 " "	" 1876.	In black and blue.
20 " green	" "	" "
1 piastre, yellow	" "	" "
2 piastres, vermilion	" 1871.	In black only.
5 " blue	" 1869.	In black and blue.
5 " "	" 1871.	In black only.

Surcharges No. 3 and No. 4 are either blue or black. They are used on the

10 paras, violet.	Issue of 1876.	
20 " green	" "	
1 piastre, yellow	" "	
2 " vermilion	" 1871	
2 " flesh	" 1881	
5 " blue	" 1869	
5 " "	" 1871	
1 piastres, blue.	International series issue of 1880	
1 piastre	" " " 1881	
2 piastres, black and orange	" " " 1876	
5 " red and blue	" " " "	

No other official Katchak surcharge has ever existed, nor has any of the above four ever appeared in red or violet. Obliterated Katchak stamps are not genuine ; for the surcharge itself acts as an obliteration of the stamp, and there is no difference between used and unused stamps of this description.

The above statement, based both on official information and private scrupulous enquiries, fully substantiates the genuineness of Katchak stamps, as well as their collectionable value. It would indeed be a great mistake to think that they have been invented for the purpose of speculation. They are not sold at the Post-office, and if a few unused are occasionally obtained therefrom by stamp collectors, it is only as a matter of favour, and with no other charge but the face value of the stamps.

Correspondence.

A BASE CALUMNY.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—One of those good-natured friends whose mission in life it is to call our attention to anything disagreeable which may be said of us, has kindly sent me the last December number of an American stamp journal entitled the *Stamp News*, published by a Mr. Rasmussen, in which that gentleman is at the pains to say certain silly things concerning the surcharged Russian envelopes. Judging of this journal by the only copy I have ever seen, I can hardly believe that its influence is great, even in the district in which it is published ; but as I happen to know that the *Philatelic Record* is largely read and appreciated in the United States, I ask you to allow me to say a few words in its pages to those American philatelists whose opinion I value as highly as that of Mr. Rasmussen is indifferent to me.

As regards the 20 kopeck envelopes, which are now well known to have been surcharged in error, and never to have been put in circulation, I would

call attention to the utter absence of good faith which characterizes the way in which Mr. Rasmussen quotes the *Timbre Poste* of July, 1881, to support his theory of fraud, but most carefully refrains from quoting that of the following October, in which their existence is satisfactorily explained. Then Mr. Rasmussen accuses some "enterprising philatelists" and M. Moens, "father of the Moresnet swindle," of conspiring to foist upon collectors certain apocryphal envelopes of 8 and 10 kopecks, altered to 7 kopecks by means of a surcharge. No. 226 of the *Timbre Poste*, which contains my article on the surcharged envelopes in question, also contains copies *in extenso* of the official documents authorizing and explaining their conversion and use. Does Mr. Rasmussen accuse me of forging these documents as well as of inventing the envelopes? That I could scarcely do this with impunity is proved by the fact that in the same number of the *Timbre Poste* is published a letter from Mr. Tchirikoff, one of the chiefs of the Post-office department, in reply to certain observations made by M. Moens in a previous number, which shows that the Russian post officers read the *Timbre Poste*, and would undoubtedly correct any misstatement which I might make concerning matters connected with their department. Mr. Rasmussen asserts that he made enquiries respecting these envelopes of the Hon. Edgar Stanton, United States Consul at St. Petersburg, who informed him, under date of September 2nd, 1881, that "no 7 kopeck envelopes" (query *surcharged*) "are in use, and they have consequently a fictitious value." Had Mr. Stanton been asked for information connected with his office, his reply would doubtless have been entitled to all respect. As it stands, it simply shows that he knows very little about the recent changes in Russian stamps, for which no one would blame him had he not made the assertion imputed to him by Mr. Rasmussen. Mr. Rasmussen says that he has also written to the Post-office department at St. Petersburg respecting these surcharged envelopes. I have shown the heads of the department his article in the *Stamp News*, and they tell me that they have as yet received no communication from him.

These provisional envelopes (7 kopecks surcharged on the 8 and 10 kopecks), of the ordinary large size, are still on sale at the General Post Office here. Unless they are specially asked for, however, the unsurcharged 7 kopeck envelopes, now in use, would probably be tendered.

I should not have troubled you with these remarks upon the ignorance and malevolence of Mr. Rasmussen, but that I hope they may induce some of the younger collectors in the States to study wholesome philatelic literature, and not waste their time on that which appeals by its exaggerated venom solely to their sense of the ludicrous. I need scarcely say that these lines are not addressed to those leading philatelists in America to whom my name is as familiar as theirs are to me; and yet I should like to hear their voices raised to warn their younger and more inexperienced fellow-countrymen that a man who professes to know something of philately, since he undertakes to teach it, and who yet ascribes fraud to M. Moens in connection with the well-known Moresnet joke, is either disgracefully ignorant of philatelic history, or else is guilty of an infamous attempt to vilify a character to the stainlessness of which every true philatelist, whatever may be his nationality, is proud to bear testimony.

Yours faithfully,

F. BREITFUSS.

St. PETERSBURG, 8/20 March, 1882.

THE 2 REALES BLUE, SPAIN, 1851.

LETTER II.

DEAR SIR,—I now arrive at the question of the *status* of the 2 reales blue, of 1851, and will proceed to examine the arguments of Dr. Legrand, speaking on his own behalf and on that of the French society, as also those of M. Moens, who, while he adopts the same view in deeming this stamp to fall within the category of "essays," yet does not agree with Dr. Legrand in its species. Under the generic term of "essays," both these authorities include proposals, trials, and proofs, whether taken from the die or from the

plate. Dr. Legrand terms the stamp an "essay of colour," M. Moens a *tirage de mise en train*—the former is struck off to determine the colour, the latter is a trial which the printer pulls off from the plate before the printing actually commences. Divested of all technicalities, I conceive that the real difference between them and the London Society's *Catalogue* is whether the stamp has been printed in blue *intentionally* or *unintentionally*, as in the former case it would be classed as an "essay," in the latter as an "error."

If the letter of Dr. Legrand, as it appeared in your number for November, is attentively read, it will be seen that, so far as it relates to the 2 reales blue, it consists of the reasons which induced the French Society to class the stamp as an "essay," and of some "facts," from which he draws the conclusion that the question of "essay" or "error" is not yet settled, and deserves further enquiry. He admits that the grounds on which the French Society relied in forming its judgment were simply those set forth in an article in the *Timbre Poste* for 1878, p. 93, and a statement of Señor Argilès, as to the effect of the postal treaty with Sardinia, which may be discarded, as M. Moens now admits that the theory put forward in the article, so far as it depended on the effect of the Sardinian Treaty, rested on a foundation which is not solid, though he still continues to adhere to the opinion he then expressed—that the stamp was probably printed in blue as "a trial that always precedes the final printing off," and "as a measure of prudence to render the use of them impossible these trial stamps were obliterated," a statement to which I shall have to refer further on.

I have in a former letter set Dr. Legrand right as to one of his "facts," and before quitting this part of my subject will add a few words on another of them; namely, the paper on which the stamp is printed, "the quality of which," he says, "does not seem sufficient evidence as to its being a stamp, as this varies somewhat throughout;" and he adds, that "he has found essays of colour of the 1860 issue on the same paper as the issue," of which he possesses a 2 cuartos in violet. I perfectly agree with the doctor that the paper does not of itself present sufficient evidence of its being a stamp, though it rather militates against its being an essay of colour, but I differ from him as to the variation in the paper of the issue. About three years since, in connection with the wonderful forgeries of the 2 reales, red and blue, of 1851, and the red of 1852, I carefully examined every specimen of these stamps that I could lay my hand on, and I found the paper very uniform. It is true that some copies of the 6 cuartos, 1851, are found on thicker yellowish paper, but I look on these as proofs, though they may have been used as stamps, and obliterated in the post. I found several proofs of the early issues in various colours taken from the dies, but these were uniformly on soft yellowish paper, in no way resembling that of the issue. Dr. Legrand has clearly been equally unsuccessful, or he would not have gone so far as the issue of 1860 for an example. We find proofs from all the plates of the then current issue taken off in black in 1859, including the 12 cuartos, and also some trials, evidently preparatory to the 1860 issue, but I have failed to find any proofs from the plates of the early issues.

The theory put forward by M. Moens is of a somewhat different nature. He considers the 2 reales, blue, to be a trial proof from the plate or a *tirage de mise en train*; because, he says, it could not be an error arising from the accidental presence of a cast of the 2 reales in a plate of the 6 reales, for in such case "there should be at least 108 of these errors to be met with," as 10,860 stamps of 6 reales were sold. Now without stopping to enquire whether a *tirage de mise en train*, if not taken off in black, is or is not ordinarily taken off in the colour which the printer is about to employ for the impression, does it not follow that if it were a *mise en train*, or, as I should have rather termed it, a proof in colour from the plate, a whole sheet of 170 copies must have been printed, which, if not destroyed, must have remained either at the Fabrica del Sello, or have been handed over to the Post-office. Even if I adopt M. Moens' figures, and suppose that 108 copies were issued, but which I do not admit need necessarily have been used (for I see in the account for 1851 an entry of 155 *bajas justificados* of the 6

reales, in which some faulty stamps might be included), I ask the greatest stamp dealer in the world whether this fact alone would not have made this stamp a rarity, and whether it would not be far more likely to have made it a rarity than if 170 copies had existed in the manufactory or the Post-office. We know that 700 to 1,000 copies of the Post-office Mauritius stamps were printed and issued, and yet M. Moens will, I suppose, admit that these are rarities, for not more than 2 per cent. of them are known to exist.

M. Moens then endeavours to strengthen his theory by saying that the official statements of account point to the use of 1,432 stamps of 2 reales up to the 31st December, 1851, out of one impression of 13,600, which was in existence on the 31st December, 1850. The facts are scarcely stated correctly. What the accounts show is, that 1,432 stamps of 2 reales were sold in 1851 out of 13,600 carried over from the 1850 account, and 31,280 received from the manufactory in 1851. M. Moens assumes that the whole of the impression of the various values for the year was delivered prior to the close of the previous year, which was certainly not the case if the accounts are worth anything; and who is to tell, out of the 345,650 stamps of 6 reales delivered in 1850, and the 133,110 delivered in 1851 (only 10,860 being sold in 1851), how many belonged to the 1851 type? To assume that if it was an error arising from the insertion of a wrong cast in a plate of the 6 reales, it must necessarily have run through the whole impression, is what nothing appears to warrant, for the deliveries were more than ten times in excess of the requirements.

The obliteration on the specimen in question is, M. Moens says, "owing to the fact that in the years 1850-53 all the stamps which remained unsold on the 31st December of each of these years were defaced with the hand-stamp usually employed to obliterate stamps on the letters of the public," an operation which by the way must have been done on the stamp in question very soon after the 31st December, 1851, as the obliterating hand-stamp in use up to that time was superseded by a new one in January. M. Moens, in his letter, treats the *mise en train* as if it were a real stamp, and was obliterated as such at the close of the year, though in 1878 he writes that it was obliterated as a precaution against its being used as a stamp, a precaution somewhat unnecessary if it ever found its way to the Post-office, as the whole series became valueless a few days after the issue of the new one. To ask me to believe that the millions of *remanets* of the four first issues were treated as M. Moens suggests is too large a dose for me to swallow all at once, and I think what is stated as a fact must be only due to tradition, or we certainly should have seen some sheets of these issues, which I believe never have been found. The obliteration however seems to me to have but little to do with the solution of the question of "essay" or "error," but as the editor of the *Timbre Poste* seems to attach importance to it, I have noticed it at length with the other points raised by him; for we all recognize his great ability, none more so than myself, who am principally indebted to him for whatever I may know about stamps.

I will now lay before you a few facts to be gleaned by reference to Señor Duros' book, and which may be useful in forming an opinion on the issue between the two societies. (1) The early Spanish stamps were manufactured at the *Fabrica del Sello*, and were sent to the Post-offices on orders emanating from the *Direccion de Contabilidad*. It is scarcely probable, as it seems to me, that the Post-office would accept a sheet of *mise en train* for one of stamps, as it had to account for all that it could not show were *bajas justificados*. (2) It was not till the year 1855 that the tables of accounts included the stamps in the hands of the manufactory. Up to that period the accounts were only of those of the stamps delivered from the manufactory to the Post-office, and to these is added the account of the cash received for their sale. (3) A careful investigation convinces me that the *devueltos* were stamps returned to the manufactory, and it is probable that we might know what became of those prior to 1854 if we had a copy of the decree of the 7th August, 1856, ordering the holocaust, and it is to be regretted that Señor Duro has not given this. With regard to subsequent *remanets*, we know that they were obliterated by printing black lines across

them, and were sold as waste paper. (4) The existence of many used stamps obliterated with a cross is due to sundry ministerial orders; unused ones are also found so obliterated, in compliance with an order of the 14th September, 1856, which prescribed that the *remanets* sent in from the provincial offices should be so defaced. Is it improbable that prior to this order some of such stamps were defaced with the hand-stamp, and that this may have given rise to a tradition that all *remanets*, from whatever source, were so defaced? (5) In the series of 1st April, 1855, to 31st January, 1860, we find two remarkable errors, both appearing to me to be due to the presence of a wrong cast in making up the plate, which was composed in the same way for the stamps of 1851, &c., though not of the same number of casts. The first of these is the 2 reales in the plate of the 1 reales, found in the first edition on blue watermarked (loop) paper, ordered to be contracted for in October, 1854, and the second is that 2 reales, green, 1855, mentioned by your correspondent in June last, and which I have also had the opportunity of verifying, and this latter is on the paper secondly employed with lattice watermark.

One remark about the stamp in question. It was not sent to England as a curiosity, but was simply discovered in a *tout venant* lot of Spanish stamps sent to a dealer. When it came to my hands it was adherent to what appeared to be the portion of a letter, and bore all the ordinary indications of having been used for postal purposes, and I carefully detached it from this to compare the paper with that of the issue, to which it answered in every way.

I have thus laid before you the arguments of the champions of the "essay" theory, and have endeavoured to point out the fallacies on which they are founded. I now leave the question in the hands of your intelligent readers to judge for themselves, for I do not pretend to have brought forward any direct evidence of the stamp being an "error." At the best it is still a matter of opinion which side offers a solution presenting the smallest amount of difficulty and the greatest probability of its being the correct one, which with the knowledge we at present possess it is not possible absolutely to determine. Sooner or later no doubt some *fact* which none can dispute will come to light, and make short work of the theories.

In my former letter I instanced the sale of stamps of 10 reales in 1852 as an example of difficulty in the accounts. I find by reference to the decree of the 20th December, 1851, which, amongst other things, suppressed this value, that the existing stamps were permitted to be used as multiples of 5 reales. Hence some appeared as sold in 1852, and the residue of the stock was returned to the manufactory before the close of the year.

Believe me to be, &c., W. A. S. WESTOBY.

RYDE, 31st March, 1882.

THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED PERUVIAN PROVISIONALS.

DEAR SIR,—We have read your remarks respecting a certain Peruvian provisional we sent to Mr. Philbrick for inspection, and as you, in common with that gentleman, think that possibly the stamp is of recent origin, we write to show you that there is no need for the slightest doubt in regard to its antiquity.

When we informed Mr. Philbrick that the provisional in question was issued in 1858, we knew that such was the case, and we did not speak at random. His statement in reply, that the stamp was "altogether new, and one now in use," rather surprised us, as he does not appear to have *seen* any such as he speaks of, and collectors know how much dependence can be placed upon hearsay evidence in connection with philatelic matters.

Even if a twenty-four year old stamp *had* been brought to light, and with the aid of surcharges made to do duty at the present time, it would to our mind be extremely improbable that the old obliterating stamps also should be made use of. The postmark on the stamp sent for Mr. Philbrick's inspection has not been used (so far as we can ascertain from examination of a large number of specimens) for at least twenty years. Moreover, the surcharged denomination of value, "medio peso," has long been disused, the

equivalent for peso (viz., *sol*) having been adopted for postage stamps since 1874, and for fiscals ever since 1866.

But we have further proof of the antiquity of this stamp. There are altogether three varieties—

- (1) Surcharged on 1858 (large stamp), 1 peseta, red.
- (2) " " (small "), 1 dinero, blue.
- (3) " " (" "), 1 peseta, red.

These stamps are in our Mr. Stafford Smith's private collection, and the one marked No. 3 above is postmarked, ARICA, 24 JULIO, 58. This postmark, therefore, we consider is conclusive proof of the early date of these provisionals.

A correspondent of ours in Peru has evidently been making a grand search for stamps amongst old letters. Last November he sent us as many as 1,400 of the 1858-61 issues, and enclosed in the same letter the above provisionals, and a specimen of the yellow $\frac{1}{2}$ peso stamp. Although since that date we have received communications from other correspondents in Peru by nearly every mail, we have not heard anything of provisionals such as Mr. Philbrick refers to, and we are inclined to think that he has been misinformed.

Yours faithfully, STAFFORD SMITH AND Co.

BRIGHTON, 3rd April, 1882.

ON THINGS IN GENERAL.

DEAR SIR,—In the reference list of New Zealand compiled by the Philatelic Society, and published in your issues of April and May last year, I find no mention made of the fact that the halfpenny adhesive was printed upon paper which shows the N. Z. watermark in some stamps, and no watermark in others. It is evident that these were printed on the fiscal paper, and the difference in size of the stamps will account for some being without the watermark. I enclose you six unsevered showing this. In my collection of Issue VII. I find 1d., pale bistre, perf. 10 all round. This is not mentioned in the list.

The thanks of the philatelic world are due to Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby for their admirable work on the stamps of Great Britain, which is, so far as I have looked into it, very accurate; still I am pleased to add something to the list, viz. :

Page 79. Issue V. 1d., rose; perf. 16; watermark, large crown. My specimen is enclosed.

In the synopsis of envelopes in this same work—

Page 183. Issue V. Die II. (b) is dated April, 1873. My specimen is dated 13. 2. 73.

Page 184. Issue VI. Die II. (a) is dated November, 1878. My specimens are dated, size 1, 12. 9. 78; size 2, 4. 5. 76.

Page 185. I possess a band from a packet of the first 2d. envelope with the following inscription—"12 Twopenny Envelopes 2s. 2d."—so that they must have been made up in packets of two quantities if the authors are correct. I am, however, inclined to think this was not so.

Page 195 reads: "Since the year 1877 the Inland Revenue Department has refused to admit tinted paper to be stamped." I enclose you an embossed 1d., on primrose paper, dated 20. 9. 81., so that evidently the authorities have relaxed their rule.

Page 378. On 5th July, 1881, I bought a 2½d. stamp, plate 23, in Norwich, showing that plates 22 and 23 must have been issued about the same time.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM T. WILSON.

BIRMINGHAM, March 6th, 1882.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE eighth meeting of the season was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 25th March, 1882, the Vice-President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspond-

ence. The latter included communications from the Colonial Office, and from Mr. Patrick Chalmers, who forwarded copies of his memorial, dated 15th March, 1882, to the Members of the Commission of City Sewers, on the subject of the monument to be erected to the late Sir Rowland Hill.

Mr. H. Firth, proposed by the President, and seconded by the Secretary, and Mr. T. Vasmer, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by Mr. Kern, were elected members of the Society.

The Secretary then read a paper by Mr. Westoby, on the 2 reales postage stamp of Spain, 1851, the concluding portion of which is printed in this month's *Philatelic Record*. On the conclusion of the business various novelties and curiosities were exhibited.

Notes and Queries.

CORRECTION.—In M. Moens' article in our last number, page 43, line 31, instead of "72,000 *two* days later," read *ten* days later.

URUGUAY.—In reply to the query under this heading in the *Record* for December, 1881, Dr. Wonner sends us the following explanation: "Trenta y Tres is the name of a small village in the Cerrolargo province of Uruguay, the post-office number of which is now 10. The name figures on the stamp you describe as an obliteration." Dr. Wonner sends us an envelope used during the current year, and which is postmarked, "*Correo 18 Feb., 1882, Trenta y Tres,*" the stamp on which is obliterated with the numeral 10 in an oval.

CYPRUS.— $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre, *blue*. Concerning these changelings Mr. Clifford writes us that the normal green stamp will turn to blue if it be wetted to remove the paper at the back. We have tried the experiment, both in London and the country, and we are bound to say that the stamps we wetted, and even soaked in water, have *not* changed colour. Chemicus writes us that, in his opinion, "these stamps, like the current 1d. South Australia, are printed with a pigment the base of which is copper; that such pigments are very liable to change, especially the copper greens, which alter by exposure to blue, which seems to be the stable colour of copper."

V. W.—1. We have *not* heard that "*the town, or island, of Shanghai (Hong Hong) has gone over to the French.*" Letters posted at the various consulates are franked by the stamps of the country which the consulate represents. 2. 1875. Plympton series, Die II. 3. No official three-halfpenny newspaper band exists. You can have pieces of paper stamped with three-halfpenny or any other stamps at Somerset House, and use them as wrappers for books or periodicals, but they are not officially issued, and cannot be bought at any post-office. 4. Not having preserved your former letter, we forget what this query refers to. 5. The Mahomedan, or Hegira, dates of 1288-95 are quite correct. Your doubt that stamps were issued during this period of the Christian era speaks volumes for your sagacity. 6. It was a very large perforation applied to stamps by the firm of Susse Frères, of Paris, for the convenience of their customers, prior to the adoption of perforation by the French Government. 7. No. 8 and 9. Why worry yourself about the second edition and its addenda? Get the third edition, and it will bring you peace. 10 and 11. Some of the stamps you refer to have been duly noticed in former numbers of this magazine. We offer no opinion as to the conjectures and blunders of other journals.

W. S.—All genuine.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IV.

MAY, 1882.

No. 40.



NOTHING affords us greater pleasure than to be able to call the attention of our readers to solid and conscientious philatelic work, such as that which now lies before us in Dr. Kloss's book on the postage stamps, &c., of Saxony. Since the expulsion of the counterfeiter Nieske, and the reorganisation of the Society in 1880, few philatelic associations have made greater strides or worked harder than the *Internationaler Philatelisten-Verein* of Dresden. Its secretary, Dr. P. Kloss, has produced more than one contribution to stamp literature, not only creditable to himself, but reflecting credit on the society under whose *ægis* they have been published. His work upon Post Cards, issued last year, although very far from complete, forms a good introduction to the study of this branch of philately; whilst the book of which we are now writing, entitled *Geschichte der Post-Werthzeichen des Königreichs Sachsen*; or, *A History of the Postal Value-signs (or labels) of the Kingdom of Saxony*, most carefully compiled from the archives of the Saxon Post-office, to which free access was granted him, is a work of the highest excellence. It is divided by its author into six parts, of which the first treats of the adhesives and essays; the second, of the stamped envelopes and essays; the third, of the envelopes advising postal remittances; the fourth, of the *Feld-Post* envelopes; the fifth, of obliterations; and the sixth division is an epitomised catalogue of all that has gone before.

It was in the beginning of 1850 that the Saxon Post-office began to consider the advisability of introducing stamps. They applied for counsel in the matter to the Postal authorities of Bavaria, who enjoyed the proud pre-eminence of mentors, to which the adoption of stamps in 1849 entitled them. In response to this appeal the Bavarians sent copies of all their acts and decrees relating to the issue of stamps to Dresden, together with samples of their adhesives,

accompanied by an intimation that the Bavarian 1 kreuzer stamp was about to be changed in colour from black to *green*, a proposal which was never carried into effect. The first Saxon postage stamp, issued on the 29th June, 1850, was the well known and now scarce 3 pfennig, red, of which we have met with more forgeries than of any other stamp ever printed. It was prepared by J. B. Hirschfeld, a lithographer of Leipsic, and is in many respects a copy of the then current Bavarian postage stamps, which seem to have served him as models. This label, destined for the prepayment of newspapers only, was from the first regarded as a provisional, although its use was insisted upon, and from the date of its emission the mere money prepayment of newspapers was forbidden. The 3 pfennig stamps were printed in sheets of twenty, and in all 25,000 sheets, or 500,000 stamps, were prepared, of which 463,078 were sold to the public, and 36,922 were burnt by order of the authorities, at Leipsic, on the 10th December, 1851.

Whilst the first Saxon stamp had been designed and issued without much care or fuss, many and deep were the deliberations before the permanent issue was decided upon. Essays for the new stamps were tendered by Messrs. Hirschfeld and Pressler, and the designs of the former were accepted. Then the question as to the printing of them arose. The authorities objected to wood engraving, and found copper-plate too expensive. Finally Messrs. C. C. Meinhold and Sons, of Dresden, and their glyphographic process found favour, and poor Hirschfeld's designs were handed over to them to execute, only the printing of the 3 pfennig, arms, being left in his hands. The 3 pfennig, green, arms, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ groschen, grey, 1 rose, 2 blue, and 3 yellow, with profile of King Frederick Augustus to right, were issued, in sheets of 100 stamps, on the 29th July, 1851. In August, 1851, one of the receiving offices in Leipsic represented to the head office that there had been delivered to it some stamps of the colour of the 2 groschen, but with the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ groschen. Five of the stamps had been sold before the error was discovered, and the remainder were returned to the head office.

The death of King Frederick Augustus, on the 9th August, 1854, and the accession of King John, rendered a new issue of stamps necessary. The numismatic rule of setting the profile of a reigning sovereign the reverse way to that in which it was placed on the coins, &c., of his predecessor was followed, and a new portrait of the new king was provided, otherwise the stamps were as little altered in design as possible. The 3 pfennig, with arms, was used as before,

and Messrs. Meinhold again got the contract for the four higher values, which were issued on the 1st May, 1855, as well as for the 5 and 10 groschen, issued on the 24th April, 1856. In November, 1857, complaints were made that the 5 groschen stamps were brown rather than red—the stipulated colour—and the contractors were called upon to take back a large number and replace them by others.

In March, 1861, the chief of the Prussian Post-office called attention to the confusion caused by each German state having its stamps of so many different hues, and suggested; 1st, that stamps of similar values—although such values might be in schillings, grote, groschen, or kreuzers—should be printed in identical colours; 2nd, that the same rule should apply to stamped envelopes; 3rd, that all stamped envelopes should have the stamp printed in the right upper corner, and that adhesives should be affixed in the same position; and, 4th, that the institution of these alterations should be accompanied by new issues of envelopes and adhesives. Later on the same official suggested that no stamps of a higher value than 5 groschen should be issued. These propositions met with general approval, and the Saxon authorities set about arranging for a new emission, and invited competitors to send in designs. Only four firms competed—Messrs. Hirschfeld, Meinhold and Sons, Blochman and Son, of Dresden; and Giesecke and Devrient, of Leipsic. To the last of these the palm was awarded, and their embossed stamps, printed in sheets of 100, were issued on the 1st July, 1863. In 1867 complaints were made that there were too many variations in the colour of the 5 groschen value, and the contractors printed some in what they called a lilac shade in which there would be fewer variations. It was found, however, that the new shade was too much like that of the 1 groschen, rose, and all the stamps printed in it were condemned. Finally, the greenish-lilac colour was adopted and used until, on the 1st January, 1868, the postal issues of Saxony were absorbed in those of the North German Postal Confederation.

Space fails us to follow Dr. Kloss further this month. We shall return upon another occasion to what he has to tell us in the other five divisions of his book. Meanwhile we must content ourselves with congratulating him very heartily upon the thoroughness with which he has accomplished his task, and with strongly recommending philatelists to purchase his little volume, and possess themselves of the numerous interesting details which a mere review cannot even glance at.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antioquia.—Of the annexed illustrations, our readers will no doubt recognize, in the 20 centavos, the stamp which we described in January last, and referred to again last month. The other two appear to have been issued about the same time. Why they should represent one and the same value we are at present unable to explain. All the stamps are lithographed.

Adhesives. 10 centavos, arms, violet on white wove paper.
 10 ,, head, lilac on white laid paper.
 20 ,, ,, pale reddish brown on white laid paper.



Bavaria.—According to the *Timbre-Poste*, a set of Unpaid Letter Stamps of the accompanying type came into use on the first of March last. They are printed in coloured relief on white paper. The watermark is the modified one lately introduced in the postage stamps. We are puzzled to know why the values of these Unpaid Letter Stamps should so enormously exceed those of the ordinary stamps. We are told that they are perforated, but nothing is said as to the gauge.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 pfennig, light green ; *perf.* (?)
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20 marks, light red ,,

Bolivar.—M. Moens has seen two high values of the current types. These stamps, unlike any of the rest of the series which we have seen, are said to be gummed.

Adhesives. 80 centavos, green.
 1 peso, orange.

British Guiana.—Last month we said that we had seen a portion of a sheet of the One Cent type printed stamps with *three* stamps in a row. We have now seen the Two Cents printed in the same way, but still only a portion of a sheet.

We illustrate the second and scarcer type of 2 surcharged on the 96 cents.



Cabul.—A correspondent sends us the following explanation of the seal-like surcharge which is found on some of these stamps: "It is only a proper name written twice over; first in the usual way, and then upside down. The name is Mohammed Noor, or, perhaps, Noor Mahomed."

Cape of Good Hope.—M. Moens says that he has seen the Cape of Good Hope Threepence, with the letter d added to the surcharged 3. We fear that someone has been "trying it on" with our colleague.

Copenhagen.—Our illustration represents the stamp on the 10 öre card described last month.

Cyprus.—The following is an extract from the letter of a correspondent at Larnaca: "The present issue of 30 para stamps is rapidly running out. A new stamp of this value, of the same type as the rest of the current series, as well as a half piastre Newsband, have been ordered from England."

Just as we are going to press, we have received another letter from the same correspondent, informing us that "the present 1 piastre stamp is to be surcharged 30 paras provisionally. The $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre stamps will also be surcharged shortly." But he does not say what is to be put upon the last-named value.



Drontheim.—Our illustration represents the local post card to which we referred in our last number.

Fernando Poo.—We are informed that a new set of three values

has been issued of the same type as the last, but changed as regards the money denomination from *cents de peseta* to *cents de peso*.



German Empire.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles two official cards. The first is of the usual type, without stamp, and has the word *POSTSACHE* in the left corner, and various inscriptions on the back. The leading inscription on the second card is *REICHS-POST-UND TELEGRAPHEN-VERWALTUNG*, and below is *TELEGRAPHENSACHE*. Printed notice at back. They are printed in black on pale buff. The current ordinary 5 pfennig cards bear the dates 2-82 and 3-82.

Great Britain.—We have seen a specimen of the new Five Pounds postage and telegraph stamp. In design it is the same as

the telegraph stamp of similar value, except that it has POSTAGE in the upper label instead of TELEGRAPH. The new word being shorter, and occupying less space, a sort of Etruscan ornament has been inserted on either side of it. It is lettered I in the upper, and A in the lower corners. The watermark and perforation are altered. The stamp we describe is surcharged "*Specimen.*"

Adhesive. £5, orange; watermark two anchors; *perf.* 14.

All stamped envelopes will probably soon be shorn of their dates. We have seen Registration Envelopes in which the date plugs are superseded by others bearing a small star-like ornament.

Greece.—A correspondent in Athens sends us the 20 lepta changed to the colour of the 80. We have seen several specimens which have prepaid letters. Our correspondent says nothing as to any proposed change in the colour of the 80 lepta.

Adhesive. 20 lepta, carmine, *without numerals at the back.*

Hawaiian Islands.—We have received the stamps and cards, the issue of which we announced in January last, and which were put in circulation on the 1st April. The One Cent adhesive has the bust portrait, in low-necked dress, of the Princess Likelike (otherwise the Honble. Mrs. Cleghorn) on ground of horizontal lines within a pearled circle. Curved scrolls, above and below the portrait, partially hide the numerals of value in the four corners. In the upper scroll is HAWAII in white Roman capitals, with a Maltese cross before and after the word, and in the lower one is AKAHI KENETA, or One Cent, in white block letters. The Ten Cents has a nearly half-length portrait of King Kalakaua in military uniform, with star and orders innumerable, on a stippled background. The portrait is enclosed in a fancy frame. In the upper border, which is curved, is HAWAII in white Roman capitals on ground of vertical lines. At the top and bottom of the side borders are ornamental ovals and circles, the first containing the letters X shaded, and the second the numerals 10. Below the portrait is the word TEN in white Roman capitals, and below this again is a curved scroll inscribed CENTS in black block letters. The Fifteen Cents has the portrait, to the waist, of Queen Kapiolani in a semi-low-necked dress with a star on her breast. The portrait is on cross-hatched ground, and is enframed in a fancy border. Above is a curved scroll with HAWAII in white Roman capitals on vertical ground. In the middle of each side border is a fancy frame containing the shaded numerals 15 on ground of solid colour. The bottom border is inscribed FIFTEEN CENTS in white block letters on ground of vertical lines. These stamps are a trifle larger than those issued in 1871-75. In shape they are upright rectangular, without watermark; white gum.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 cent, blue	} engraved; coloured imp. on white paper; <i>perf.</i> 12.
	10 " black	
	15 " lake	

The One Cent Post Card has the word HAWAII, in fancy capitals, with a scroll across it, inscribed "PEPA POO LETA," in Roman

capitals. Just below is "MA KEIA AOA WALE NO KA INOA," which stands transparently for "Address on this side only." The stamp is gorgeous! Within a white circle, on ground of horizontal lines, is a bust portrait, in low-necked dress, with necklace and star, of "*the Princess Regent and Heir Apparent to the throne.*" Our correspondent at Honolulu does not give us her name, but says that the likeness is considered excellent. The portrait, which has coloured curved labels above and below inscribed in white Roman capitals AKAHI and KENETA, is placed on a shield of what we presume are the arms of Hawaii. These are quarterly; 1st and 4th Barry of eight, *argent, gules and azure*. (The mixture of these two tinctures savours somewhat of cannibal heraldry.) 2nd and 3rd *or*. The shield is wreathed in leaves, which look like those of the convolvulus; above is the Royal Crown, beneath which is a torch and the Pouloulou (which turns out to be a kind of club, or knob stick), crossed. There are three lines for address, and a fancy border, the upper part of which is broken by the inscription KALAKAUA. R. 1881., the lower by a label inscribed American Bank Note Coy. N.Y. In the Two Cent card the scroll across the word HAWAII is inscribed UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION, in fancy letters. Below is "ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE ONLY," in Roman capitals. The stamp represents a view of Diamond Head in a fancy frame, the upper corners of which have the numerals of value, and the lower part is inscribed TWO CENTS, on a scroll. There are three lines for address, and fancy border, with the same inscription above as in the One Cent. Name of the manufacturers in small type in the left lower corner, just above the border. In the Three Cent Card the inscriptions are the same as in the last value. The design of the stamp consists of the torch and Pouloulou, crossed, on a central tablet, with ground of horizontal lines in a very fancy frame. HAWAII in curve above, THREE CENTS in straight line below, and the numeral 3 on either side; three lines for address and fancy border, with the same inscription as in the One Cent value.

<i>Post Cards.</i>	1 cent, vermilion on stout buff card.	} Size 140 × 82 mm.
	2 " black on stout white card.	
	3 " sea-green on stout white card.	

Honduras.—We have received the post cards mentioned in our January number. They are four in number—two for inland postage, and two for Postal Union communications. The inland cards are inscribed, above, in a curve, "REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS;" beneath this is "TARJETA POSTAL" in a straight line. Then follow two ruled lines for address, the first headed by S^a. On either side of the card is the word "INTERIOR," reading upwards on the left and downwards on the right. In the left lower corner, in two lines, is "ESCRIBASE LA DIRECCION DE ESTE LADO I DEL OTRO LA COMUNICACION." In the left upper corner is a plain circle to receive the postmark, and in the right is the stamp with portrait of General Morazan (as in the current adhesives), in an oval, above which is a curved label, inscribed "AMERICA CENTRAL," the two

words being separated by a scroll with numeral of value. On a straight label below the portrait is the value, "DOS CENTAVOS." The upper spandrels are filled in with arabesques, and the lower with floral ornament. The reply-paid card has "CON RESPUESTA PAGADA" beneath Targeta Postal on the first half, and "PARA LA RESPUESTA" on the second. The inscriptions on the Postal Union cards are in French, instead of Spanish—"RÉPUBLIQUE DE HONDURAS" and "CARTE POSTALE" replace the inscriptions commencing República and Tarjeta, and "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" takes the place of Interior at the sides. In the left lower corner is "CE CÔTÉ," &c., in addition to the same intimation in Spanish. The stamp is the same as on the inland card, save that the value is altered to Three Centavos. The reply-paid card has "AVEC RÉPONSE PAYÉE" under Carte Postale on the first half, and "POUR LA RÉPONSE" on the second. The inscriptions are throughout in black, and the stamps printed in colour. The reply-paid cards are joined along the top, the impressions being on the first and third pages.

<i>Post Cards.</i>	2 centavos, carmine on deep buff card.	} Size, 140 × 90 mm., or 5½ × 3½ inches.
2 + 2	" " " "	
3	" ultramarine on white card.	
3 + 3	" " " "	

Hong Kong.—A correspondent informs us that he has the 10 cents, mauve, with watermark changed to Crown and C.A.

Mexico.—The new set of *Porte de Mar* stamps, illustrated by us in March last, consists of the following values, some of which are printed on extremely thin paper.

<i>Porte de Mar.</i>	10 centavos, rose
	25 " blue
	50 " deep green
	85 " greyish-black
	100 " "

Nevis.—The watermark on the current one penny, lilac, is changed to C.A. and crown.

New Zealand.—The One Penny, blue, Stamp Duty fiscal is now constantly used for postal purposes.

Persia.—Under date of Tauris, 26th April, a correspondent writes us: "The latest issue of Persian stamps consists of four values; viz., the 50 centimes—described in the *Record* for February—and 1, 5, and 10 francs." Not a word does this extra special correspondent add as to the type or colour of the three higher values!



Peru.—The annexed cuts illustrate the 2 centavos, purple, surcharged with the Chilian arms, and the new stamp surcharged Arequipa, both of which we described in our last number. The latter stamp appears to be printed on pelure paper.



Portuguese Indies.—On the authority of *L'Ami des Timbres*, M. Moens chronicles the following further varieties of provisionals supposed to have been lately in use. If we dared to express a doubt as to the authenticity of stamps which M. Moens seems to accept without a murmur, it would certainly be with regard to the first five.

Provisionals.

6	reis,	black	surcharge	on	40	reis,	blue.	Type 1872, on laid paper.
5	"	"	"	"	100	"	green.	" "
5	"	"	"	"	300	"	purple.	" wove paper.
6	"	"	"	"	20	"	red.	Type 1877, star and small numeral.
6	"	"	"	"	40	"	blue.	" "
6	"	"	"	"	10	"	yellow.	Type 1878, crown in circle.
6	"	"	"	"	40	"	blue.	" "

Since writing the above, we have had an opportunity of seeing these so-called provisionals, with the result that the suspicions aroused in us by the first five are now extended to all the seven. The numerals surcharged on these stamps are of a totally different type to those found on the provisionals which we have hitherto catalogued, and altogether we have seldom seen a more dubious set offered at a more outrageous price.

Russia.—*Rural Posts.*—We chronicle the following stamps, as usual, on the authority of M. Moens, on whom we are only too glad to throw all responsibility as to their authenticity.



Ananieff.—*Province of Cherson.*—This stamp is said to supersede one which was only issued last month. It is lithographed in colour on white paper.

Adhesive. (Without expressed value), rose and bright carmine.



Ismail.—*Province of Bessarabia.*—

For the envelopes of the annexed type M. Moens vouches with fervour, having received them direct from the authorities. The stamps are in the left upper corner of the envelopes, save in the case of a variety in which the stamp is not only in the right lower corner, but is reversed to boot. Beneath the stamps is a typographical inscription in black in five lines, the first of which indicates the values.

Envelopes. 10 kopecks, blue on white wove paper. Sizes 139 × 77, and 110 × 73 mm.

" 20 kopecks, blue on white wove paper. Sizes 139 × 77.
40**

Morschansk.—*Province of Tamboff.*—Of this stamp M.



Moens says that it supersedes some recently issued, which were suppressed by the Imperial Post-office on account of their bearing too great a resemblance to the Government issues. Here is a chance for getting all the colours of the rainbow for sixpence. The ground of the stamp is red, the rays are of gold, the inscriptions above and below the arms are in white upon blue, the numerals in the angles are in white

upon brown, and the beehive in the arms is blue. The stamp is lithographed on white paper.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, red, blue, brown, and gold ; *perf.* 12.

Samoa.—We have direct information that these stamps are no longer in use, but we hear nothing about a new issue.

St. Lucia.—It is a stupid plan to have postage stamps without the facial value expressed upon them. St. Lucia is one of the very few colonies now left in this plight, and it would appear that she is tired of the distinction. The last issued stamps of one half-penny and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence have their values set forth by means of an ugly surcharge, and it appears not unlikely that all the other values will be treated in the same way, prior perhaps to these handsome stamps being superseded by a set of De La Rue horrors. We have the current black stamp, which probably only stamp collectors and the inhabitants of St. Lucia know to represent one penny, surcharged with its value in carmine block letters 3 mm. high, the length of the inscription being 15 mm. This surcharge has evidently been put on by the printers of the stamp, which we do not look upon, any more than the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. values, or the surcharged Grenadas, as being a provisional. This stamp is not to be confounded with the fiscal, which is surcharged in much smaller type, and bears the additional inscription, "Stamp Duty."

Adhesive, 1d., black, carmine surcharge ; watermark and perforation unaltered.

South Australia.—We have seen the Halfpenny Newsband which we described last month, with the official surcharge o.s. on the stamp.

Straits Settlements.—We are informed that the current Four Cents has the watermark changed to Crown and C.A.

United States.—We extract the following information from a clipping from the *New York Times*, sent us by a correspondent : "When Mr. Thomas L. James was called into President Garfield's Cabinet as Postmaster-General, it was represented to him that the issue of higher values of postage stamps was desirable. After some cogitation, he decided upon issuing one of the value of two dollars. While the matter was taking shape the President was shot, and the stamp was for a time forgotten. At length Mr. James sent an order to the American Bank Note Company to pre-

pare a design for a two dollar stamp, which should have engraved upon it the portrait of President Garfield. Its execution was again delayed upon Mr. James being reminded that there was a law against putting the portrait of living people on the United States stamps; but after the President's death the stamp was ordered to be proceeded with. Finally the order came from Washington that General Garfield's portrait was to grace the international stamp, and not the proposed new value of two dollars, which, however, we may soon expect to see.

United States of Colombia.—We have lately seen a *Cubierta*, which, if it has been chronicled before, has escaped our notice. The heading is in three lines—1st, “ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA;” 2nd, “AGENCIA POSTAL NACIONAL,” both in Roman caps; 3rd, “CERTIFICADO OFICIAL,” in italic capitals. The inscriptions in lower case are the same as in the other official *Cubiertas*, except that *El Agente Postal* takes the place of the usual *El Administrador*. There is an ornamental type-set border of two patterns—one for the top and bottom, and another for the sides, as in the annexed illustration. The specimen before us is dated 7th May, 1881.



Cubierta (without expressed value). Type-printed in black on white laid paper.

Recent arrivals of the 5 centavos registration stamp (fancy R in circle) are printed upon bluish paper. The lines forming the central background are almost invisible, so much worn does the stone appear to be.

Venezuela.—Some time ago we received from a correspondent at Caracas (who is not a stamp collector), together with a lot of other Venezuelan stamps, some sheets of a stamp quite unknown to us, either as an essay or as an officially issued label. Our correspondent sent them without remark, and on our asking him for further information respecting them, he replies, “The stamps you refer to were not bought; I found them in the office” (query, post-office). “They were issued in 1868, but, as far as I have been able to ascertain, were only used for a short time.” The stamps in question have the arms of Venezuela, with branches, cornucopiæ, and motto, as in the issue of 1861, in the centre, upon ground of solid colour. Upon a curved label above the arms is “VENEZUELA,” and upon a straight label below them is “MEDIO REAL,” all in white block letters. There is a fancy border to the sides and bottom of the stamp, the corresponding space at the top being inscribed “CORREO DE” in small white block letters.

Essay for Adhesive! $\frac{1}{2}$ real, orange-vermilion; lithographed on white wove paper; imperf.

The same correspondent also sends us a stamp which appears to have been affixed to a letter, and to which he refers as follows: “Enclosed you will find a very curious stamp. I have never seen

more than four of them. Petare is a town about eight miles from Caracas, and is the capital of the state of Bolivar." Upon an oval of solid colour is the following inscription, in five lines, in white block letters and lower case: "CORREO—entre—CARACAS—y—PETARE. An outer oval of colour, with white borders, and with a small white cross at the bottom, is inscribed, also in white block letters, "SOCIEDAD PROGRESISTA DE PETARE." The specimen sent us is obliterated with a pen-stroke.

? (without expressed value). Dull purple; lithographed on white wove paper; *imperf.*

We appeal to our South American correspondents for information respecting these two labels.

Victoria.—Our illustration represents the new die of the One Penny envelope described by us last month.



THE STAMPS OF JAPAN.

By E. D. BACON.

(Continued from page 41.)

BEFORE entering upon a description of the various issues of Japanese stamps, I would call attention to the accompanying illustration of the Mikado's or



Emperor's coat of arms, portions of which are incorporated in the designs of all the stamps. I do not know the metals or tinctures in which the charges are blazoned, but were they borne upon an escutcheon, after the fashion of European heraldry, they might be thus described: He beareth a chrysanthemum in chief and in base, three leaves joined at the stalk, slipped, and fructed. The dexter supporter is a peacock, trippant, and the sinister a dragon, fiercely combattant. The chrysanthemum is all that there is of the most conventional, and might be taken to represent with equal fidelity a wheel, or an open umbrella. The leaves and fruit are, I believe, those of the *Paulownia*, branches of

which we shall find introduced into the designs of several of the stamps. The peacock is not unlike a crane about the head, and as to the dragon, he looks as though he would have proved more than a match for a whole army of Saint Georges.

With many apologies to my readers, if they consider that I have been over prolix in my introductory remarks, I will now take the stamps themselves, in their order of issue, without further comment than to refer once more to what was said in my first paper about the numerals, and the way in which they are employed to state numbers.

Issue Meiji—3rd month, 4th year. April, 1871.

Four values of native design, printed in *taille-douce*, on Japanese paper. Each sheet consists of forty stamps, separately engraved, in five horizontal rows of eight stamps, of which there are consequently forty varieties. The design consists of two upright dragons, with their tails interlaced, within a border of Greek pattern. Between the dragons, in the centre of the stamp, is the value, printed in black, in Japanese. The inscription consists of three characters, the first and last of which on each of the four stamps are the same. The following is a translation of the inscriptions, taking the stamps in the order of value.

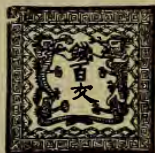


The first value reads :

<i>Zeni</i> ,	which means	bronze money, or currency.
<i>Chi</i>	„ „	4
<i>Dju</i>	„ „	10
<i>Hatchi</i>	„ „	8
<i>Mons</i>	„ „	or 48 mons bronze currency.

The second :

<i>Zeni</i> ,	which means	bronze money, or currency.
<i>Hiaku</i>	„ „	100
<i>Mons</i>	„ „	or 100 mons bronze currency.



The third :

<i>Zeni</i> ,	which means	bronze money, or currency.
<i>Ni</i>	„ „	2
<i>Hiaku</i>	„ „	100
<i>Mons</i>	„ „	or 200 mons bronze currency.



The fourth :

<i>Zeni</i> ,	which means	bronze money, or currency.
<i>Go</i>	„ „	5
<i>Hiaku</i>	„ „	100
<i>Mons</i>	„ „	or 500 mons bronze currency.



The stamps are square in shape and ungummed.

A. On thin *wove* native paper.

48 mons,	brown.
100 „	deep blue.
200 „	vermilion.
500 „	deep blue-green.

B. On thin *laid* native paper.

48 mons,	pale brown, reddish brown, deep brown.
100 „	pale and deep blue.
200 „	pale to very deep vermilion.
500 „	yellow-green, green, deep blue-green.

Issue Meiji—2nd month, 5th year. March, 1872.

On the introduction of a coinage on the decimal system, four new values of stamps were issued in March of this year. The design is unaltered from that just described, but the black characters in the centre are different. New plates of forty stamps were engraved for the new values, although the old plates of 48 and 100 mons were, according to Dr. Magnus, also utilized for the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 sen. M. Moens, however, has only seen the plate of the 100 mons so used. The values of this issue are given in *sen*, a coin deriving its name from the bronze currency *zeni*, which it superseded. Thus we find that the bottom character on the stamps of this issue is the same as the upper one in the previous issue. We shall also find the *antique* numerals on the 1 and 2 sen stamps in place of the modern ones, and these are no doubt employed, as I have said before, to prevent forgery. The following are the inscriptions on the stamps.

On the first value :



$\frac{1}{2}$ Sen.

Han sen . or . $\frac{1}{2}$ sen.

On the second :

Itchi sen . or . 1 sen.

On the third :

Ni sen . or . 2 sen.

On the fourth :

Go sen . or . 5 sen.



2 Sen.

Printed in *taille-douce*; forty varieties to the sheet; perforated 11 and $11\frac{1}{2}$; with and without gum.

A. On thin *wove* native paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, reddish brown.
- 1 „ pale blue.
- 2 „ vermilion.
- 5 „ pale yellow-green.

B. On thin *laid* native paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, grey-brown, pale brown, deep brown.
- 1 „ pale and deep blue.
- 2 „ pale and deep vermilion.
- 5 „ yellow-green, green, blue-green.

M. Moens says, "For the $\frac{1}{2}$ sen another plate (the third) of forty stamps was engraved, which has been used as follows."

On thin *laid* native paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, pale and deep greyish brown.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ „ red-brown and chocolate-brown.

On *thick woolly wove* paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, dark brown.

Issue Meiji—7th month, 5th year. August, 1872.

Two values printed in *taille-douce*. The sheets comprise forty stamps, showing as many varieties, disposed in five horizontal rows of eight.



Design: A chrysanthemum, below which is a Japanese inscription, in four lines, which reads, *You bin* (postage) *ki tets* (stamp). Two branches crossed at the bottom enframe the inscription, one representing a branch of the chrysanthemum, and the other a branch of the *Paulownia imperialis*. Two labels above and below bear the values 1 or 2 sen, which are repeated at each side in Japanese characters. The spandrels are filled in with ornaments differing for each value. Shape, upright rectangular. Perforated 11, $11\frac{1}{2}$, and 12. Yellowish gum.

A. On *very thin* native *wove* paper.

- 1 sen, blue, shades from very pale to dark.
 2 „ vermillion, light and dark ; rosy vermillion.

B. On *thick* native *wove* paper.

- 1 sen, blue, pale and deep.
 2 „ vermillion (?)

C. On *thin* and *very thin* native *laid* paper.

- 1 sen, blue, shades very light to very dark.
 2 „ rosy-vermillion, pale and deep.

The “*thin*” and “*very thin*” laid papers differ not only in thickness, but also in the laid lines, which on the “*thin*” paper are very distinct and closer together than those on the “*very thin*.” This paper might very well be taken for “*quadrillé*.”

Issue Meiji—9th month, 5th year. October, 1872.

Four values printed in *taille-douce*, forty varieties to the sheet. Design



similar to that of last issue, but the two branches are supplanted on the 10 sen by two dragons, and on the 20 sen by a circle, broken above by the chrysanthemum, and below by the three-fructed leaves, which form a part of the Mikado's arms. Shape, upright rectangular, the stamps increasing in size as they advance in value.



Pale yellowish gum. Perforated 11, 12.

A. On *thick* native *wove* paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, bistre.
 30 „ grey.

B. On *thin* native *wove* paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, bistre, shades very light to very dark.
 10 „ light and dark green.
 20 „ mauve, light and dark.
 30 „ grey

Variety of perforation, $11\frac{1}{2}$ top and bottom, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ at sides.

10 sen, blue-green.

C. On *thin* native *laid* paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, bistre.
 10 „ very pale yellow-green.

Issue Meiji—4th month, 6th year. April, 1873.

One value, forty varieties to the sheet. Design similar to that of the stamps issued in August, 1872. Perforated 11.

A. On *thin* native *wove* paper.

4 sen, pale rose.

B. On *thin* and *very thin* native *laid* paper.

4 sen, pale and bright rose.

C. On *thick wove* European paper. February, 1874.

4 sen, pale and bright rose.

Issue Meiji—6th month, 6th year. June, 1873.

Similar to the 2 sen vermilion issue, August, 1872, but changed in colour.

A. On native *wove* paper.

2 sen, yellow.

B. On *thin* and *very thin* native *laid* paper.

2 sen, very pale to deep yellow ; orange.

Remarks. Referring to the last issues, M. Moens says, "We have seen various plates of these stamps," as follows :

Three of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sen.

Five „ 1 „

Four „ 2 „

(Namely, one for the vermilion, two for the rosy-vermilion, and one for the yellow.)

Three of the 4 sen.

One each for the 10, 20, and 30 sen.

Issue Meiji—1st month, 7th year. January, 1874.

One value printed in *taille-douce*, having forty varieties to the sheet. The design consists of an oval garter, which touches the bottom, and almost touches the other three sides of the stamp. This is worked into a scroll at the bottom, which bears the value, 6 sen, the same value being also found at the top, and in Japanese characters at each side. The garter encloses an ornamental groundwork, broken in the centre by the chrysanthemum,



having the four Japanese characters signifying "postage stamp" two on each side, the four corners of the stamp being filled in with floral ornaments. Shape, upright rectangular ; perforated 11. In this year, as we have seen earlier in our paper, the stamps were issued with an additional small Japanese character, which we saw was a sign of the *Kata-Kana* alphabet, and which is nothing more than a plate number similar to that found on our old 1d. English stamp printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. The stamps were printed to the number of 10,000, and the plate then underwent a change, the character being altered to the one next succeeding it. This syllabic character is found on the above 6 sen stamp to be almost touching the buckle of the garter.

A. On *thin* native *wove* paper.

6 sen, violet-brown, light and dark ; syllabic character 1.

B. On *thin* native *laid* paper.

6 sen, violet-brown shades ; syllabic characters 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 20.

Issue Meiji—2nd month, 7th year. February, 1874.

Eight values printed in *taille-douce*, forty varieties to the sheet. Designs similar to issue August, 1872, for the 1 and 2 sen ; October, 1872, for the $\frac{1}{2}$, 10, 20, and 30 sen ; April, 1873, for the 4 sen ; and January, 1874, for the 6 sen ; but with the addition of a syllabic character which is found on the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, and 30 sen stamps at the bottom, where the floral branches cross each other, the character being in a small upright rectangle on the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 4 sen, and in an oval on the 30 sen. On the 10 and 20 sen it is just within the frame above the value at the bottom of the stamp. Perforated 11, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Yellow and yellowish-white gum.

A. On *thin native laid* paper.

2	sen, yellow ; syll. char. 1-16.	<i>Plate 16 is perf. 9½.</i>
20	" violet " " "	2, 3.
30	" deep grey " "	1.

B. On *thick wove* paper.

½	sen, brown, pale and dark ; syll. char. 1, 2.	
1	" blue " " " "	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
2	" yellow " " " "	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.
4	" rose, claret " " "	1.
6	" violet-brown, pale and dark " " "	10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
10	" blue-green, yellow-green " " "	1, 2, 3.
20	" mauve, violet " " "	4, 5.
30	" deep grey " " "	1.

Remarks. It is probable the 6 sen of this set was not issued on *wove* paper till some time after the other values.

(*To be continued.*)

THE POST CARDS OF ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

By "A POST CARD COLLECTOR."

August, 1870.

Plain card, 160 × 110 mm. At top, in straight line, "Carte de Correspondance," followed by five dotted lines for address, the fourth being thickly underlined. The first line is preceded by "à m," the fourth by "Lieu de destination," and the fifth by "Demeure du destinataire, si elle peut être indiquée avec certitude," in two lines. Lower part of card, which is separated from the upper by a thick broad black line, is divided into two columns devoted to two paragraphs of instructions. In right-hand upper corner a square formed of four dotted or four ruled lines, with word "Timbre" inscribed within, for stamp. Black impression on yellow-brown thick paper, on thin brownish grey and thin straw-coloured card, and on thick glazed card. No value.

SIX TYPES.

Type I. Frame for stamp formed of *ruled* lines. First line, first paragraph, ends with *pré*; first line, second paragraph, ends with *les*.

Var. A. The *p* of *pour* is after final period.

Var. B. The *p* of *pour* is between *n* of *crayon* and period; the *s* in "*communications*" is in italics.

On thick yellow-brown paper.

Type II. Frame for stamp formed of *ruled* lines. First line, first paragraph, ends with *et*; first line, second paragraph, ends with *pour*.

Var. A. The *M* is very pointed.

Var. B. The *M* is rounded.

On thin straw-coloured card.

Type III. Frame for stamp formed of *dotted* lines. First line, first paragraph, ends with *préci*; first line, second paragraph, ends with *des*.

Var. A. *p* of *pour* over final period.

Var. B. *p* of *pour* over *n* of *crayon*.

On thin brownish grey card.

Type IV. Frame for stamp formed of *dotted* lines. First line, first paragraph, ends with *préci*; first line, second paragraph, ends with *des*; *p* of *pour* is between *y* and *o* of *crayon*. Thick yellow glazed card.

Type V. Frame for stamp formed of *ruled* lines. First line, first paragraph, ends with *et*; first line, second paragraph, ends with *pour*; *p* of *pour* is over *o* of *crayon*. On thick yellow glazed card.

Type VI. Frame formed of *ruled* lines. First line, first paragraph, ends with *et*; first line, second paragraph, ends with *pour*; *p* of *pour* is between *a* and *y* of *crayon*, and *c* of *cartes* is between *i* and *t* of *écrites*. On thick yellow glazed card.

Correspondence.

THE POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your pages, to call attention to two slight errors in the above-mentioned work—errors that I am sure would not have been made had they been noticed at the time.

1. On page 363, and relating to Adhesive Telegraph Stamps, "The One Penny," it is stated that *no* specimens have been found printed from Plate One, and in consequence it has been omitted from the synoptical list.

2. On page 364, "The Threepence," it is stated that plate No. 5 was approved on 12th January, 1878, but that neither plates *Four* nor *Five* have been brought into use at present.

Specimens of these two particular stamps I procured from the post-office of this town during the month of October, 1881.* Perhaps they were issued to the provincial postmasters only, and so escaped the notice of the respected editors. I would also call attention to the fact that the Post-office authorities are issuing new stamped telegraph forms, with an embossed shilling postage stamp. The specimen I have is dated 15-11-81, in green on the usual paper, Messrs. Truscott and Sons printed form A 1.

Yours truly,

JAMES W. BILLINGTON.

RUGBY, May 15th, 1882.

[* That is, nearly four months after the book was published.—ED.]

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE ninth meeting of the season was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 22nd April, 1882; the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspondence. The business for the day was the compilation of a reference list of the stamps, &c., of Antigua and the Bahamas, which was proceeded with.

The tenth meeting of the season was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 13th May, 1882; the Vice-President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspondence, including a letter from Dr. Kloss, Secretary to the *Internationaler Philatelisten-Verein, of Dresden*, which accompanied a copy of his work on the stamps, &c., of Saxony, presented by him to the library of the London Society. The Secretary was requested to convey the thanks of the meeting to Dr. Kloss for his interesting and valuable contribution to philatelic knowledge. The business of the day was the compilation of a reference list of the stamps of Barbados, with which considerable progress was made. On the conclusion of the business various novelties were shown, including the new £5 postage stamp of Great Britain, the Arequipa postage stamp, the new Porte de Mars, the black St. Lucia, surcharged One Penny in red, &c. &c.

Notes and Queries.

MORESNET.—Several correspondents have asked us to give a brief account of the Moresnet joke, perpetrated in 1867, by M. Moens, of Brussels. We comply with their request, but at the same time we strongly advise them to look up the story for themselves in the *Timbre-Poste* for April and May, 1867.

M. Moens had noticed that a certain philatelic journal, published in Paris, habitually cribbed from the *Timbre-Poste* without the slightest acknowledgment—a species of theft from which some of the compilers of stamp journals in the present day are not free—and he determined to set a trap for the peccant one. In the *Timbre-Poste* published on the 1st April, 1867, appeared a letter signed by J. S. Neom (which is, of course, the name of M. Moens reversed), wherein the writer describes and illustrates a series of four postage stamps, supposed to be issued by the Commune of Moresnet. After dwelling in a serio-comic strain upon the history and resources of Moresnet, he gives the name of the printers of the stamps as Messrs. De Visch and Lirva. The unfortunate journalist for whom the trap was laid did not see that De Visch is the Flemish for *Poisson*, and that Lirva is simply *Avril* spelt backwards, whilst *Poisson d'Avril* is, as most people are aware, the French equivalent for April fool! In the next number of his paper he not only

swallowed the Moresnet stamps, but *priced* them for the benefit of his customers. In the *Timbre-Poste* for May, 1867, M. Moens, after indulging in a hearty chuckle at the expense of his victim, explained the joke for the benefit of those whose dullness had prevented them from seeing it.

This is a brief account of the celebrated joke which afforded philatelists a hearty laugh fifteen years ago. It is indeed surprising that anyone can be found so base as to rake up the story, and to found upon it a charge of fraud against M. Moens. No plea of ignorance of the origin of the joke can be accepted in mitigation of the disgust which such conduct must inspire in all fair-dealing men; for to spread a charge without having taken any pains to ascertain its correctness is to be guilty of conduct which it is difficult to characterize with sufficient severity.

We have received a communication from Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. in reference to this matter and to Mr. Breitfuss' letter in our last number, in which they point out that the name of the journal in which the slander appeared is the *Stamp Collector's Review*, and not the *Stamp News*, which is published by them. We ought to have noticed the mistake in the letter of Mr. Breitfuss, and have corrected it.

P. J. A., ABERDEEN.—Thanks for the cutting, which is, however, rather of geographical than of philatelic interest.

A. DE R.—1. We have no official information as to the exact date of issue. The stamps were used in 1879. The same surcharge is also found on the 1 real, rose. 2. These are obliterations, and not surcharges. 3. We know of no such value as a 4 *cuartos* of Guatemala. The 4 *reales*, with arms, was issued in 1872, and the 4 *reales*, with head of native, in January, 1878. 4. Various shaped punches were used to deface stamps on telegrams in Spain. There are circular, triangular, arrow-shaped, T-shaped, and others, and we have stamps defaced by two perforations used together.

G. G., TOPALI.—Examine the two stamps you send us carefully through a magnifying glass, and you will see—1st, that the 25 cents Mauritius is only badly printed; the 1 of the six, over which the surcharge comes, gives to the upper part of the 5 the appearance of being the upper part of a 3; 2nd, the name printed on the 8 pies Indian is that of a newspaper, *The Times of India*. We regret that we cannot accede to your other request.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IV.

JUNE, 1882.

No. 41.



ANOTHER instalment of M. Moens's *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles* lies before us, in the shape of the first volume of his work on the Stamps, postage and fiscal, Envelopes, Wrappers, and Cards of the Argentine Republic. M. Moens commences, as usual, with a brief historical account of the country the stamps of which he is about to describe; and few amongst us need be

ashamed to admit the necessity for having our knowledge of the history of South American Republics rubbed up a little. Then follows a much-needed table of the native and foreign moneys current throughout the provinces of the Republic, with an approximate reduction of their values to French currency.

On the 1st May, 1858, the well-known series of three values (with clasped hands, holding a pole surmounted by the Phrygian cap) was issued and adopted by thirteen out of the fourteen provinces forming the Confederation—the fourteenth (Buenos Ayres), then an independent state, issuing a series of stamps of its own at the same period. War having broken out between the Confederation and Buenos Ayres, the latter state proved victorious at the battle of Pavon, on the 17th September, 1861. During this three months' war the Postal Administration of Rosario, having run short of 5 centavos stamps, being unable to obtain a fresh supply from Parana, where they were lithographed, and reproaching the use of halves of 10 centavos, and thirds of 15 centavos stamps, to represent the missing value, issued the 5 centavos stamp similar to that of the first emission, but with *large* numeral of value. This stamp has not only been reprinted, but two other values, which never had any existence in fact, were fabricated to match it. Upon friendship being restored among the combatants, General Mitre assumed the Presidency of the Republic, and on the 11th January,

1862, were issued the stamps with the arms wreathed in bays. Our readers have already learned, from a paper contributed to our pages last March by M. Moens, that he denies the existence of more than one type of any of this issue save the 5 centavos. The strongest argument adduced by M. Moens in favour of this assertion is that Mr. Lange, the lithographer who designed and printed the stamps, declares that he made a transfer of the 5 centavos only. The stamps of this emission have been reprinted to any extent, the stones being in the possession of an English dealer. The three values with portrait of Rivadavia, forming the issue of the 17th April, 1864, were designed and printed in England—perhaps by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. Supplies of the stamps, perforate and imperforate, a provision of the watermarked paper, and a perforating machine, were sent from England with the plates, from which stamps were printed on paper plain or watermarked, as a regular issue, or as provisionals (as in 1872) when the supplies of the American Bank Note Company ran out. M. Moens shows that there was only one perforation (machine 12) of this issue, the so-called pin-perforation only arising from the clumsiness with which the perforating machine was handled, leading to its ultimate wreckage. The three values issued—the 5 c. on the 1st September, 1867, and the 10 and 15 c. on the 1st January, 1868—were supplied by the American Bank Note Company, from whom all the stamps, envelopes, wrappers, and cards since used in the Republic have been obtained. The wear of the plates from which the 5 and 15 c. stamps were printed gave rise to some apparent differences in the backgrounds of these values, some of the lines having almost disappeared. Of the five values issued in 1873, the 1 and 4 c. came into circulation on the 15th March, and the 30, 60, and 90 c. on the 8th October. New postal regulations came into force on the 1st January, 1877, before the new stamps destined to defray the new rates were ready. There was consequently a great run on the 1 c. stamps to make up the amounts, and the stock of them was soon exhausted. The Director of Posts was authorised on the 31st January to convert 400,000 5 c. stamps, by means of a surcharge, into stamps of 1 c.; and on the 20th February he was further authorised to convert, by the same means, 500,000 10 c. stamps into 8 c., and 200,000 5 c. into 2 c. The 5 c. surcharged 8, and the 30 c. surcharged 24, as well as those varieties with reversed and horizontal surcharges, which are sometimes offered to collectors, are purely bogus. Of the six

stamps issued in May and June, 1877, and March, 1878 and 1880, the 8, 16, 24, and 25 c. are modifications of stamps of other values previously issued. Why the 25 c. should be perforated, whilst all the others are rouletted, is not explained.

Here, for the present at least, we must close the book ; for space fails us to examine the various emissions of envelopes, cards, &c. We can honestly recommend our readers to take the work with them on their summer holiday, and promise them much interesting information from its perusal. It is printed, as usual, on handsome thick laid paper, and is profusely illustrated. But, alas ! our copy at least is so abominably folded, that no bookbinder who respects himself would touch it with a pair of tongs. We are sorry that a work on which no expense in the matter of type, paper, and engraving has been spared, should be ruined through the fault of—we should imagine—a drunken bookfolder. M. Moens should refuse to accept such work, and still less should he send it out to his old and faithful subscribers.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—On the authority of Dr. Wonner, *Der Philatelist* chronicles a provisional post card, consisting of the 6 centavos card, surcharged in black in three oblique lines across the stamp—"SERVICIO URBANO—DOS CENTAVOS—(PROVISORIO)." Dr. Kloss has seen this card with the same surcharge printed upside-down in the left lower corner, as well as on the stamp.

Provisional Post Card. 2 centavos, black surcharge on the 6 centavos, rose.
 2 x 2 " " " "

Barbados.—A correspondent in Bridgetown writes us : "Through the courtesy of our postmaster, J. B. Laurance, Esq., I am enabled to send you the following information respecting our new stamps, proofs of which I have seen, and which will probably be issued in July next. The adhesives, which I consider of an extremely ordinary design, somewhat resembling the current 4d. of Jamaica, as well as the bands, cards, &c., will be printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. All the adhesives, including the 5s., will be of the same size ; viz., that of our current 1d. The design will also be the same for all—Queen's head in circle ; "BARBADOS" above, and value below. There will be—

Adhesives.

½d. green.
 1d. carmine.
 2½d. ultramarine.
 3d. mauve.

4d. greenish-grey.
 6d. brown.
 1s. orange-red.
 5s. yellow-ochre.

Of envelopes there will be three sizes, each of the value of 1d., the stamp on which will be pink, as in the current British. The registration envelopes, value 4d., will have the stamp printed in grey. The newsbands will be of the values of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown on buff, and 1d., carmine on buff. The inland post cards will be $\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown on buff, and the Postal Union cards 1d., carmine on buff. When the present supply of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Postal Union cards is exhausted, they will be replaced by others, printed in purple on buff, instead of in brown on buff."

Another correspondent, who has recently been in Trinidad, writes us that when there he met a creature who was hunting high and low to get the necessary type with the view of forging the 1d. surcharge on the 5s. Barbados.

Brazil.—We have a new postal card of the value of 80 reis. In a curve above is "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE." Then comes the stamp, with "BILHETE" on the left, and "POSTAL" on the right of it. Below is "NESTE LADO," &c., within parentheses, followed by three lines for address. All the inscriptions are in coloured Roman capitals of various sizes. The stamp bears the profile portrait of the Emperor, as in the home-printed adhesives, within a pearled circle. Above the circle is an arched scroll, with "BRAZIL;" below is "REIS," with an oval on either side, with numerals of value. The rest of the stamp is made up of ornament, but it is without frame. The border of the card is formed of three undulating lines—the outer one heavy, and the inner ones light. Reverse plain. Size, 125 × 88 mm.

Post Card. 80 reis, orange-vermilion on medium pale buff card.

British Guiana.—The current one and two cents adhesives, and perhaps some other values which we have not yet seen, have the watermark changed to C. A. and crown. A correspondent has taken the trouble to enquire for us at the Post-office at Demerara respecting the type-printed 1 and 2 cents stamp without the word "Specimen." The authorities inform him that a few sheets slipped through without having the word punched in them, but that it was an oversight. We have seen the 24 cents, green, official, with value obliterated, which has escaped the surcharge of 2.

On the authority of a M. Berger, M. Moens chronicles two stamps, which, as our colleague does not profess to have seen or examined them, we are inclined to regard with the gravest suspicion. They are the 12 cents, lilac, type 1860, surcharged 1, and the 24 cents, green, type 1863, surcharged 2. These stamps, M. Moens informs us in a private letter, are supposed to have been issued in December last. There is no mention of any such varieties in the official notices of which we have published copies, and it is at least strange that, considering the disproportion of the amount of correspondence between British Guiana and the mother country, and that between the same colony and the continent, nothing

should have been seen or heard of these stamps in England, or indeed in Demerara.

Canada.—The new post card is a very simple one. A curved scroll is inscribed "CANADA POST CARD" in Roman capitals, followed by "THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE" in block letters. The stamp is that of the current newspaper wrapper. Size, 129 × 75 mm. No border. Reverse side plain.

Post Card. 1 cent, blue, on pale stoutish buff card.
 " ultramarine " "

Cyprus.—The stamps referred to in our last number are in circulation. The 30 paras is surcharged "30 PARAS," in black block numerals and type, over the original value on the 1 piastre. The half piastre is surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ on either side of the stamp, just above the label with value. We were puzzled to account for the surcharge of $\frac{1}{2}$ on the half piastre stamp, but Mr. W. Clifford sends us the following extract from a letter from Cyprus explaining the mystery: "It having been discovered that the colour of the half piastre stamp, green, can easily, by means of acid, damp, &c., be changed to a blue, resembling that of the 2 piastre stamp, and thus be made to pass for that value, it has been officially recommended that the remainder of the present stock in hand be surcharged with $\frac{1}{2}$, in large black figures, on each side of the Queen's head. When the present stock is exhausted a stamp of another shape will be brought into use."

Adhesives. 30 paras, surcharged in black on 1 piastre, rose.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre " " $\frac{1}{2}$ " green.

Since the above was printed, we have received the new 30 paras. It is of the same design as the rest of the values, and is inscribed 30 PARAS in the bottom label. The surcharged stamp of this value is now obsolete.

Adhesive. 30 paras, rosy-lilac. *Wmk. C.A. and crown.*

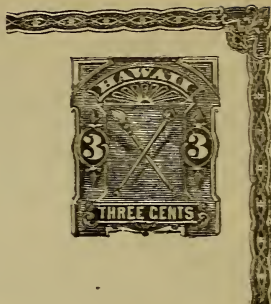
Greece.—Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. send us the 30 lepta postage stamp, current type, changed in colour to blue.

Adhesive. 30 lepta, blue (shades).

A correspondent in Corfu writes us that "the 30 lepta, brown, and 80 lepta, carmine, are obsolete, and have been called in to be exchanged at the post offices. The new head of the post office, Mr. Mansola, is preparing many improvements in the service; and it is said that we are to have further changes in the stamps and post cards."

Hawaiian Islands.—The accompanying cuts represent the three new adhesives and the stamps on the post cards described by us last month.





Honduras.—Our illustration represents the type of stamp printed on the post cards described in our last number.

Labuan.—The Eight Cents postage stamp, without surcharge, is now in circulation. According to our correspondent, who says nothing as to the watermark, it is of the same colour as the 12 cents which has so long done duty for it with the added surcharge.



Adhesive. 8 cents, carmine.

The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles a whole host of so-called errors in the recent surcharges, such as Fight and Eighr instead of Eight. We have seen some of the lately-printed sheets which, owing to the stereos. having got knocked about, are certainly inferior to the first; but the *errors* arise simply from portions of the letters (the lower limb of the E, for example) having been broken.



Mauritius.—Our illustration represents the new type of stamp on the 8 cents envelope. It is printed on white wove paper. Size, 134 × 77 mm. The colour of the stamp is unchanged.

Mexico.—The new Porte de Mar stamps are printed on thin laid paper, very much like that employed for the first issue of Canada. In describing the 100 centavos last month,

from hearsay, we gave it as being of the same colour as the 85 centavos, whereas it is really a kind of sage-green.

Porte de Mar. 5 centavos, pale yellow.
100 „ sage-green.

We have to thank Mr. Campbell for the new Postal Union cards, which are of a most gingerbread character. The groundwork of the back is formed of undulating coloured lines. Above are the letters E.U.M., in ornamental type, with a scroll over them inscribed "TARJETA POSTAL-CARTE POSTALE." Below, in small coloured block letters, are the inscriptions, in two lines, "EN ESTE LADO," &c., and "CE CÔTÉ EST RESERVÉ," &c. Below this, in script type, is "Señor," followed by three lines for the address, which, owing to the space occupied by ornamental tomfoolery, has to be compressed into very little space. To the left of the inscriptions is a staff, with cap of Liberty, rising above a ramshackle escutcheon bearing the condor and snake which do duty for the arms of Mexico. A second set of the letters E.U.M., outlined in large white Roman capitals, occupy the lower two-thirds of the card. The border is as ornate as the rest, and has straight labels, with curved ends, at the top, bottom, and sides, inscribed, in coloured block letters: Above, "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL;" below, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE;" to left, "REPUBLICA MEXICANA," reading upwards; and to right, "REPUBLIQUE MEXICAINE," reading downwards. To the right of the card are two rectangular double-lined frames, one above the other, with a central oval to contain *rectangular* stamps, which, of the same type as the current adhesives, are printed on the cards. The values are 2 and 3 centavos, which it takes two stamps—one of 2 and one of 1 c., or two of 1 c.—to express. The printing is in all colours upon cards of all hues, and we have seldom come across more trashy productions. The reverse side, which is plain, is by far the best.

Post Cards. 2 centavos, brown stamps, on all colours of cards. Size of border, 128 × 79 mm.

3 centavos, lilac and brown stamps, on all colours of cards. Size of border, 128 × 79 mm.

New Zealand.—We are indebted to several correspondents for specimens of the new series of combined Postage and Revenue stamps, which came into circulation on the 1st of April last. They are evidently of Colonial production, and are probably made by Mr. Richards, of Sydney. The One Penny is of exactly the same design as the One Shilling of 1874. In the upper part of the oval enframing the head is "NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE AND REVENUE," and in the lower, ONE PENNY, a period on either side dividing the inscriptions. The Two Pence is the same as the Six Pence of 1874. The Threepence is of the same type as the One Penny of 1874, except that the arabesques dividing the two inscriptions in the circle enframing the portraits are much smaller. The Fourpence is like the Twopence of 1874, save that in each spandrel is a small white bordered coloured disc, with 4d. in white.

In the Six Pence we have a diademed, profile portrait of Her Majesty to left, on ground of horizontal lines, enframed by straight borders at top, bottom, and sides. The top label, which has a block with star-like ornament at either end, is inscribed NEW ZEALAND, in coloured block letters. The bottom label is inscribed in the same way—"POSTAGE AND REVENUE." The side borders are ornamented with arabesques, and have a coloured label, with rounded ends, in the centre of each inscribed "SIXPENCE," in white block letters, reading upwards on the left, and downwards on the right-hand side. The One Shilling is very similar to the Three-pence of 1874, there being only some slight differences in the arabesques. The curved labels are naturally somewhat larger, the upper one having to find room for NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE AND REVENUE, and the lower one for ONE SHILLING. All these stamps are type-printed, on white wove paper, of an upright rectangular shape, and are inscribed AND REVENUE in addition to POSTAGE.

Adhesives.	1d., bright rose.	} Watermark N.Z. and small star ; perf. 12.
	2d., lilac.	
	3d., yellow.	
	4d., sea-green.	
	6d., brown.	
	1s., "	

Nova Scotia.—We have heard something about two stamps in M. de Ferrari's collection; viz., the 3d. and 6d. of the first issue, surcharged PAID 5 CENTS. The *raison d'être* of these stamps is not very clear.

Persia.—A correspondent informs us that the new One Franc Stamp is of the same design as the 50 centimes. In the upper corners are circles containing Persian inscriptions; that on the right signifying 1 kran, and that on the left 1000 dinar. Beneath the portrait is 1 franc. The Shah's portrait is in black, and the stamp is blue, with a deep blue border.



Peru.—We present our readers with an illustration of the provisional Peru of the 1858 issue which we described some time ago, and to the authenticity of which M. Moens renders full justice in the *Timbre-Poste* for June.

Philippines.—We have seen the 25 c. de peso, blue, telegraph stamp used as a postage stamp.

Portugal.—On the 8th inst. another of the combined Postage and Telegraph Stamps came into circulation. The portrait is the same as in the current 25 reis, but the circle which enfames it is inscribed PORTUGAL above and CORREIOS E TELEG^a. below, the two inscriptions being separated by an ornament on either side. Below the head is a decorated label with 50 REIS in white block numerals and letters. The outline of the stamp is irregular, and the ornamentation very neat and effective.

Adhesive. 50 Reis, blue on white wove paper, perf. 13.

Russia.—*Bougoulma.*—In April we described and illustrated, on the authority of M. Moens, a Rural postage stamp of Bougoulma (Province of Samara). On the same authority we have now to announce that it has been superseded by another of the annexed type.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, blue, pale blue, bright blue on white laid paper.



St. Lucia.—Besides the stamp which we described last month, we have seen the new black fiscal (surcharged ONE PENNY REVENUE in carmine block letters) used as a postage stamp.

Spain.—M. Moens sends us a pair, one above the other, of the current $\frac{1}{4}$ c. de peseta, which are perforated at the top, bottom, and sides, but not between the two stamps. Our colleague does not inform us whether these stamps are now issued perforated, or whether the pair he sends us are a curiosity.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{4}$ c. de peseta, green, with Royal crown, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

South Australia.—We have received several assurances that the Twopence of this colony surcharged with the numeral 3 in black, which we chronicled in October and illustrated in January last, is a bogus production. Mr. Westoby has been at some pains to hunt this impostor to earth. A correspondent of his writes, that after being assured by the authorities at Adelaide that no such stamp was ever issued, he wrote to a *philatelist* (!) in the colony, who informed him that "he had perpetrated a joke by sending a 2d. surcharged with a 3 to one of the stamp magazines. The editor inserted a short paragraph to the effect that such a thing was in existence. Other scribes filched it, and inserted it in their publications, and this foolish joke goes on."

We were certainly the first to notice this stamp, but it was not sent to us by any one in the colony. We had it from a well-known firm of dealers, who received several copies amongst their correspondence. If the account, which we have quoted above, be true, the perpetrator of the joke has certainly written himself down an ass, and we do not feel in the least ashamed of having been the victims of his stupid hoax. The stamps we saw were duly postmarked *over* the surcharge, and we were not to suppose that the postal authorities of the colony would allow stamps with bogus surcharges to pass unchallenged through the post. We have no wish nor reason to uphold any stamp of doubtful authenticity; on the contrary, that we should have first called attention to it is an all-sufficient reason for our setting before our readers anything which can be said to disprove its genuineness.

We have received the new Halfpenny newspaper wrappers in two sizes— 288×112 and 447×143 mm.



Straits Settlements.—Our engraving represents the provisional 5 cents, surcharged on the 4 cents rose, which we described in March.

Trinidad.—The provisional One Penny which has lately been used reminds us strongly of the first Griqualands. Armed with a pen and ink, the authorities have ruled out the original value, and written 1d. on a certain number of the current Sixpenny postage stamps. The process is primitive, and let us hope that it will not lead to mischief.

Provisional. 1d. surcharged with pen and red ink on current 6d., green.

1d. " " black "

We had scarcely described the above stamp when the next mail brought us its successor. It is the ordinary carmine stamp surcharged, in the same type as the current Halfpenny, "ONE PENNY." This stamp is evidently not a provisional. The Trinidadians have, we suppose, come to the conclusion that it is a stupid thing to have stamps without expressed value.

Adhesive. 1d. surcharged in black on carmine, watermarked C.A. and Crown.

United States.—An American correspondent informs us that the current Ten Cents adhesive has been re-engraved, and shows several minor differences in its present condition. The same correspondent sends us two very distinct shades of the Garfield stamp, one being printed in the black-brown with which we are familiar; whilst the other, which he says was the earlier shade, is a rich warm brown, very greatly to be preferred.

United States of Colombia.—We have seen the current 2 cs., *rosy-carmine*, with arms, which we supposed was a proof, employed for postage. We have received the 2 cs., pale rose (head of Liberty), pin-perforated 10.

Venezuela.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. for the following translation of a portion of a decree passed at Caracas on the 14th of last April: "1st. The 'Escuela' stamps destined for the correspondence of the Interior, and other purposes set forth by the laws now in force, and the postage stamps destined for use on foreign correspondence, will be of the types described in this present decree. 2nd. Both types will be rectangular in form, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ centimetres in length and 2 centimetres in breadth, and will bear in the centre the bust of the Liberator (Bolívar), turned to the right in the Escuelas, and to the left in the postage stamps. In the upper part of the former will be the word '*Escuela*,' and in that of the latter the inscription, '*Correos de Venezuela*.' In the lower part of each type will be the respective values. 3rd. The values and colours of the *Escuelas* will be as follows: 5 centimos, green; 10, grey; 25, yellow; 50, blue; 1 Bolívar, rose-red; 3, violet; 10, bistre; 20, purplish-red; 25, black. The values and colours of the postage stamps will be as follows: 5 centimos, blue; 10, bistre; 25, grey; 50, green; and 1 Bolívar, violet.—(Signed), GUZMAN BLANCO."

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SPAIN.

BY SENOR ANTONIO FERNANDEZ DURO.

A REVIEW BY CAPT. E. B. EVANS, R.A.

SECTIONS 3 and 4 of Part I. are devoted to *Official Frank Stamps (Civil)* and *Official Frank Stamps (Military)* respectively. These impressions are of course collectable by those who wish to collect them (inasmuch as this is a free country, and any one may collect what he pleases), but I think they can hardly be considered postage stamps, representing, as they do, not postage paid or to be paid, but a freedom from postage.

They differ altogether from the adhesive official stamps which were used in Spain by those government offices which did not possess the privilege of sending their correspondence free. Those adhesives were stamps like any others. The departments using them probably paid the postal department for them, and they merely differed from the ordinary stamps to the same extent that the stamps of one country differ from those of another.

On the other hand, certain officials and certain departments were, from time to time, granted the privilege of sending their correspondence through the post without charge. To distinguish such correspondence certain hand-stamps were and are employed. The letters, &c., bearing these therefore are not chargeable with postage; but this is not so much because they bear the hand-stamp, as because they emanate from privileged sources.

This class of impressions corresponds exactly with those used in some of the public offices in England, notably in the War Office, where the stamp consists of the reproduction of a signature. This seems to be a relic of the old franking system, which is still employed in some of the colonies for local official correspondence.

Of the same nature is the stamp treated of in Section 5, which again is a label, denoting a privilege granted to a private individual of sending free by post, during a period of six months, a pamphlet which was considered by the Spanish government to be of public utility. This was the *Cartilla Postal de España*, a work which contained instructions as to the proper method of addressing and stamping letters, together with other necessary information on postal matters, of which it appears that the people of Spain were for the most part lamentably ignorant.

The design of the label in question consisted of a representation of an envelope, enclosed in an oval band, lettered with the name of the work, within a rectangular frame with lined spandrels. It was placed on the wrapper simply to show the nature of the contents, and franked them because the latter were known to possess this privilege.

Section 6 deals with impressed newspaper stamps, which seem to be allied to those in use in Great Britain down to 1870, and which, like the latter, appear to have hardly received from collectors the attention which they deserve. The British stamps of this kind were, as we all know, originally of a fiscal nature, and the packets bearing them passed free through the post, not because they were thus stamped, but because they were newspapers. The impressions described by Señor Duro however were entirely postal; their franking power of course was strictly limited to the sheet of paper on which they were impressed, and that sheet of paper could only be employed for printing a newspaper upon. At the same time they certainly denoted postage paid, and therefore have some claim to be considered postage stamps.

This system of franking newspapers by means of an impressed stamp was introduced in 1856, and the charge was made not upon each copy, according to its weight, but upon the paper in bulk. By the tariff first drawn up the

postage throughout Spain was 30 *reales* per *arroba* (about 25½ lbs. weight) of paper, if the number of copies contained in an *arroba* did not exceed one thousand; and for each thousand beyond one thousand to the *arroba* an additional charge of 4 *reales* was made.

The stamp employed consisted of the arms of Spain, surmounted by a crown, enclosed in a plain single-lined circle, lettered TIMBRE—30 RS. ARR^{SA} on the upper left and right, and, for papers published in the capital, with the word MADRID below. The stamp used in the provinces was of similar type, but a little smaller in diameter, and without any name.

In 1857 the same system was extended to papers to be posted to the Spanish colonies, the same type as that described above for Madrid being employed, but lettered TIMBRE—50 RS. ARR^{SA}—ANTILLAS or, TIMBRE—160 RS. ARR^{SA}—FILIPINAS, according to the destination, there being again an extra charge of 10 or 20 *reales* per *arroba* when the number of copies exceeded one thousand.

In 1864 a reduction in the tariff for all printed matter was made, and newspapers not exceeding a certain size were charged in Spain itself 4 *centimos de real* each copy. A new type of stamp was introduced, consisting of the arms, crowned, and supported by the pillars of Hercules, enclosed in a plain oval, lettered TIMBRE CUATRO CENTS above; and for the capital MADRID, for the provinces an ornamental line, between two stars below.

The former types still continued in use, as papers of a smaller size could still pay at the rate of 30 *rs.* per *arroba*. A corresponding reduction was made in the tariff for the colonies, for which the old system was retained also.

In 1865 the denominations of money and weight having been altered, the lettering of the type introduced the previous year was changed, and it appeared in the following varieties: 1. Lettered TIMBRE—4 MIL^S DE ESC^O; MADRID for the capital. 2. The same value, but without the name, for the provinces. 3. Lettered TIMBRE—3 ESC^S — 11 K^S 502 G^S (3 *escudos*, per 11 *kilogrammes*, 502 *grammes*) MADRID. 4. Provincial type of 3. 5. Lettered TIMBRE—6 ESC^S — 11 K^S 502 G^S — ANTILLAS. 6. Similar to 5, but 14 ESC^S and FILIPINAS.

In 1867 the tariff was once more altered, and the charges raised for the most part. For Spain the postage was still 4 *mils.* for each copy containing four pages or less, or the sender might pay at the rate of 3 *escudos* per 10 *kilogrammes* in weight; for the colonies the charge was 8 *escudos*, and 15 *escudos* per 10 *kilos.* respectively. The type of the stamp remained the same, the rates of course being altered, and the weight being given on Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 as 10 *kilos.*

In 1868, on the deposition of Queen Isabella, the only change made in these stamps consisted in the erasing from the coat of arms the small shield bearing the *fleur-de-lys*. The same six varieties continued in use.

In 1869 and 1870 various changes appear to have been made in the tariff, but no fresh varieties of stamps were employed. Perhaps the changes determined upon were not really carried out, owing to the unsettled state of affairs.

In 1871 great reductions were made. A uniform system, the old one, was adopted for Spain, the rate being 3 *pesetas* per 10 *kilos.*; that for the Spanish West Indies was 10 *pesetas* per 10 *kilos.*; and for the Philippines and Fernando Poo, 2 *pesetas* 50 *centimos* per *kilo*. The same type as the last, with the addition of the *cross of Savoy* in the centre of the shield, in honour of King Amadeus, was employed in four varieties—3 PE^{TAS} 10 KIL^S, with and without MADRID: 10 PE^{TAS} 10 KIL^S — ANTILLAS, and 2 PE^{TAS} 50 CS KIL^O — FILIPINAS.

In 1873 the rate for the Philippines and Fernando Poo was again reduced, and the last variety was altered to 2 PE^{TAS} 1 KIL^O.

In 1874 King Amadeus, having shared the fate of Queen Isabella, the *cross of Savoy* went the way of the *lilies* of the Bourbons, and the first three varieties of 1871, together with that of 1873, appeared without that addition to the coat of arms.

In 1875 the *lilies* returned with King Alfonso XII., and the four varieties last described appeared with the coat of arms, as in 1864.

In 1876 *El Imparcial* (one of the newspapers of Madrid), having adopted improved methods of printing, which involved the use of rolls of paper, which could not conveniently be weighed or stamped at the stamp office, the proprietors of that paper were permitted to pay a certain sum per annum, calculated I suppose upon the average circulation of the paper, and to stamp the necessary number of copies with an oblong oval design, lettered above SATISFECHOS LOS DERECHOS DE, in the centre TIMBRE, and below PARA LA PENINSULA.

In 1878 the same privilege was granted to *La Correspondencia de España*, and in 1879 to *El Liberal*, both of which employed stamps almost exactly similar to that of *El Imparcial* described above.

This section is the last of Part I. of Señor Duro's work, and concludes the history of the stamps, &c., issued for use in Spain itself. Part II., treating of the issues of the Spanish colonies, I must leave for a future paper.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF JAPAN.

BY E. D. BACON.

(Continued from page 85.)

Issue Meiji—1st month, 8th year. January 1st, 1875.

A POSTAL TREATY having been concluded between the United States and Japan, three new stamps were issued in January of this year. They were printed in *taille-douce*, and show forty varieties to the sheet. Designs: Two concentric circles form a band touching the bottom and two sides of the stamps, enclosing, on the 12 sen, a peahen and shrubs; on the 15 sen, a pheasant, also with shrubs, and on the 45 sen an eagle, all three birds resting on a coloured groundwork representing land. The bands are inscribed with the values at top and bottom, the numerals in the latter case being separated



from the word *Sen* by two upright lines, between which is a syllabic character. The values are also in Japanese characters on each side. At the top, on a label above the bands, is the chrysanthemum, with two Japanese characters on each side of it, the four characters signifying "Postage Stamp." The four corners of the stamps are filled in with different ornamentation for each value. Shape, upright rectangular; on ordinary wove paper; perforated 9, 11, and 13; yellowish-white gum.

12 sen, pale rose	.	syllabic character 1.	
15 " mauve	.	"	1, 2, 3.
45 " carmine, carmine rose	"	"	1, 2, 3.

Issue Meiji—2nd month, 8th year. February, 1875.



Seven values printed in *taille-douce*, on wove paper, showing forty varieties to the sheet. Design similar to those issued February, 1874, but the 10, 20, and 30 sen stamps are much reduced in size. Perforated 11 and 13; yellow and white gum.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, grey shades; syll. char. 2, 3, 4 (two plates of syll. char. 2).
 1 " brown, light and dark; syll. char. 5, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
 4 " blue-green, green, light and dark; syll. char. 1, 2, 3.
 6 " orange, light and dark; syll. char. 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22 (two plates of syll. char. 16).
 10 " blue, light and dark; syll. char. 4, 5.
 20 " carmine " " " 8.
 30 " violet " " " 2, 3, 4.

REMARKS.—The syllabic character on the 6 sen of this issue on the *nineteenth* and following plates is removed to the bottom of the stamp, and is there found in a small oval, directly beneath the "s" of the word "sen," where it replaces one of the small holes in the strap of the garter.

Issue—same date.

Two values printed in *taille-douce*, forty varieties to the sheet. Design similar to the above 1 and 4 sen stamps, but without syllabic character, the branches being simply crossed, as in the stamps issued August, 1872, and April, 1873. Yellowish-white gum; wove paper; perforated 11.

- 1 sen, brown, pale and dark.
 4 " green " "

Issue Meiji—8th month, 8th year. August, 1875.

Two values printed in *taille-douce*, and forty varieties to the sheet. Design similar to the 1 and 2 sen stamps issued August, 1872, save that the branches are *tied in a bow*, instead of being simply crossed. White gum; wove paper; perforated 13.

- 2 sen, lemon, yellow.
 1876. 1 " light and dark brown.

Issue Meiji—3rd month, 9th year. March, 1876.

One value printed in *taille-douce*, forty varieties to the sheet. Design very similar to the 6 sen stamp issued January, 1874, but without syllabic character, and having the four Japanese characters signifying "Postage Stamp" in the upper part of the stamp, instead of the repeated value. In the centre the chrysanthemum is higher up, almost touching the inside line of the garter, and beneath are the three fructed leaves and other floral decorations. All other details are precisely similar to the 6 sen stamp. White gum; wove paper; perforated 11.



- 5 sen, light green, shades.
 (To be continued.)

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE eleventh meeting of the season was held on the 3rd June, 1882, at 13, Gray's Inn Square; the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved. This being the General Annual Meeting, the Secretary was called upon to read his Annual Report, which showed the position of the Society to be satisfactory, the number of members being forty-two, as against thirty-five at the same time last year. The Secretary then presented his balance sheet, which Messrs. Kern and Bacon were appointed by the meeting to audit. It was proposed by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Bacon, and unanimously agreed to, that the retiring Committee be re-elected for the ensuing year.

On the conclusion of the business some discussion arose as to how far the numerous varieties of perforation occurring in the stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., for the West Indian and other colonies, could be kept count of in preparing reference lists. It was agreed that whilst the simple perforations should be carefully noted, it would be quite impossible to enumerate all the compound perforations, which, as in the case of the stamps of Barbados, are quite bewildering in their variations, and of which it seems impossible to make up complete sets.

Several novelties were shown, including a provisional One Penny Trinidad, formed by striking out the original value, and surcharging the current Sixpenny adhesive 1d. with pen and red ink. The new Sixpenny postage and revenue stamp of New Zealand was also exhibited.

The Secretary having announced that he should very shortly be leaving England for a time, it was resolved that this be the last meeting of season 1881-82.

List of Actual Members of the Philatelic Society of London.

Published in terms of the Resolution passed at the meeting of 14th June, 1879.

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Names removed from the List of Members in terms of Article xx. of the Statutes: Messrs. EDWARD BUCKLEY, Sydney, New South Wales, and R. MACDONALD, Port Elizabeth.

Notice.

THE Editor of *The Philatelic Record* proposes starting, about the beginning of July, for the extreme north of Europe. As it will be quite impossible for him to edit the magazine during his absence, Captain Evans has very kindly undertaken to supply his place for the next two months. Correspondents are therefore requested to address their communications to Captain Evans, to the care of our publishers.

Notes and Queries.

C. S. H., NEW YORK.—We do not quite know how to deal with your rather formidable list of so-called queries, some of which are simply assertions, such as Nos. 1. and 2. These surcharges have been duly described and illustrated in the *Record*. 3. We do not know of any *varieties*; there are many *shades*. 4. This issue is perforated 10, 12, and 14. You had better send to our publishers for a perforation gauge. 5. We suppose you mean the 15 kreuzer of Hungary? The paper must have got stained. 6. A proof. 7. The 6 öre has been doctored. The shades of the current type Swedish are innumerable. 8. The envelopes without watermark are usually on bluish paper. 9. Both common. 10. No. 11. We cannot pronounce an opinion on the so-called surcharge without having seen it. We should think it is an obliteration. The missing “E” must be the result of bad printing. There are many shades both in the paper and ink used for the current French stamps.

R. F.—Nos. 1, 2, and 4 are genuine originals. No. 3 is a reprint.

C. R. B.—As you have appealed to a “high authority” who reverses our decision as to the authenticity of your stamp, by all means content yourself with his verdict. The stamp will do you no harm so long as you do not try to sell it.

ZETA & W. S.—Declined with thanks.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IV.

JULY, 1882.

No. 42.



Our last number appeared some observations on the latest addition to the valuable series of volumes being published by M. Moens ; namely, that on the issues of the Argentine Republic. Since then it has been pointed out to us that the evidence against the authenticity of the so-called Types I. of the 10 c. and 15 c. of 1862 is not quite so conclusive as might be wished, and on looking over this portion of the history again we confess to a feeling of disappointment.

We are disappointed, not at the idea that the stamps in question should turn out to be false (for having never possessed specimens, we were much relieved at the prospect of being able to strike them out of our ever-increasing "list of wants"), but at finding that we must still entertain some doubts as to their character.

Let us endeavour to see how the land lies, and what historical facts we have to work upon.

We have an issue of three values, and (according to the traditions hitherto received) two types of each value. It being acknowledged that there are two genuine types of the lowest value, the problem is to prove that there is not more than one genuine type of each of the higher ones.

According to the history of these stamps, it appears that they were ordered to be prepared in December, 1861, the order stipulating that there should be three lithographic stones, one for each value, and a certain number of stamps (80,000 5 c., 30,000 10 c., and 6,667 15 c.) printed from them immediately. This order was completed early in January, 1862, and the stamps were no doubt put in circulation at once.

On the 4th February, 1862, a second supply was ordered (180,040 5 c., 20,020 10 c., and 6,720 15 c.), and these were delivered to the government in the course of the month.

Here the history ends, and as far as it goes it seems to show that there should be only one type of each value. M. Moens tells us that he possesses a specimen of the 5 c., type II., obliterated with a date-stamp of 31st January, 1862, proving in his opinion that the two types of that value were issued at the same time; but, unless we can find specimens of the 5 c., type I., used at an equally early date, this would prove rather that type II. was issued before type I.

M. Moens accounts for the fact of there being two types of the 5 c. by saying that the large number of stamps of this value ordered to be printed necessitated the preparation of two lithographic stones. But we would suggest that even if this were the case, which is quite probable, it would not account for two *types*. M. Lange, whom we are told was a most skilful lithographer, would surely have found it simpler and quicker to prepare a second stone from his one drawing than to make a second drawing in order to produce a second stone.

"Finally," it is stated, "the lithographer, M. R. Lange, has declared that he never made a second drawing of the 10 and 15 centavos." But what does he say about the 5 centavos? If he makes the same statement about that, we are simply left in the same state of ignorance as before, and the types I. of the three values are still all on the same footing.

The following is our own theory, which we give merely as a *theory*. The history, as copied above from M. Moens' book, is only that of the first three months of the issue. A considerable supply was delivered in January, 1862, and the authorities would hardly have ordered a second edition early in February unless they had foreseen the exhaustion in a short time of the first. If that was so the second supply seems insufficient for the requirements of the next two years, during which these stamps continued in circulation.

Is it not possible, indeed probable, that there were subsequent printings of which we have not heard? Perhaps under the superintendence of some other than M. Lange. The stone of the 5 c., type II., wore out, if we may judge by the defective impressions of it that were at one time in circulation. Surely it would not have been printed from in that condition if there had been another in existence at the time.

As far as we are aware, the only reason for supposing that the 5 c., type I., was the earlier, is its greater rarity. Is it not more probable that this order should be reversed, and that the second

stone (that of type I.) was prepared when the first (type II.) became useless? This also would account for the stone of the 5 c., type I., being found, but little used, in 1871.

We have nothing to say in favour of the types I. of the higher values; indeed, we fervently hope (for reasons given above) that they are false; but we think that the case against them requires further proof. If they are genuine they were probably made at the same time as the 5 c., type I.; but until we know the true history of this latter, I fear we can say nothing with certainty as to the former.

We are sure that M. Moens, the value of whose researches we most fully acknowledge, will take this criticism in good part. The intention is by no means controversial, but entirely in the interests of the discovery of the truth, if such a thing be possible in the Argentine Republic.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—The lowest value of the 1881 issue has been received in a kind of black-brown tint. As the two others were sent in purple as before, it seems more likely that the change is due to some error in mixing the colour; but it is of course possible that there may be various series of this as of the former issues.

The paper remains unchanged.

Adhesive. 1 Abasi (5 annas?); black-brown; white laid *bâtonné* paper; *imperf.*

Antigua.—We are indebted to more than one correspondent for specimens of a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp for this island; it is, of course, of the universal type, and bears the newest watermark.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, watermarked crown and C.A.; *perf.* 14.

Argentine Republic.—The provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ c. stamps were issued at the end of March last, without the horizontal perforation through the middle of the stamp. M. Moens states that this variety also exists with the surcharge inverted.

Mr. Campbell kindly informs us that he has met with further varieties of the provisional cards chronicled in our last. On those first issued the three lines of the surcharge measured $35\frac{1}{2}$, 31, and 25 mm. respectively. On those since received the measurements are $36\frac{1}{4}$, $25\frac{1}{2}$, and 20 mm.

The double card is formed from the 4 + 4 c., not from the 6 + 6 c.

Provisional Post Cards. Black surcharge in two types.

- (1) 2 c. on 6 c., rose.
2 + 2 c. on 4 + 4 c., green.
- (2) 2 c. on 6 c., rose.
2 + 2 c. on 4 + 4 c., green.

Bahamas.—The 1d. and 4d. have made their appearance with the new watermark, crown and C.A., instead of C.C.

Adhesives. 1d., vermilion. } *Wmk. crown and C.A.*
4d., rose.

Barbados.—We have received the *One Penny* in a curious grey colour, which we suppose may be the result which the printers have been aiming at for some time past.

It might be possible to produce it, by chemical agency, from the grey-blues that this stamp has lately appeared in; but the specimens we have seen show no signs of having been tampered with.

Adhesive. 1d. grey; *wmk. crown and C.C.*; *perf.* 14.

Belgium.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Post* that all the Postage and Telegraph Stamps of that country are now printed in *vegetable* colours. The most noticeable point about these colours is their fugitive nature. It must not be forgotten that for the future the stamps of Belgium won't wash! N.B. The vegetable is *not* of the leguminous order.

Bhopal.—The Rev. J. P. Kane sends us a stamp which is either a remarkably good forgery or else a type that we have never met with. It is printed in black, and the value seems to be $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna*, but in design it closely resembles the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* of 1877, having a single outer line to the octagon, and small lettering. Of the earlier type, with double-lined octagon, both values were printed from the same drawing, and one might therefore expect to find a $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna* of the same type as the second $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna*; but on comparing the specimen in question with a sheet of the higher value we find that it does not correspond with any one of the 20 types. Can any of our readers give us any information as to this variety?

Bosnia.—M. Moens mentions, with a reserve that we can only imitate, the fact that "various journals" announce envelopes, of the value of 5 *novcica*, of similar *form* to the current Austrian.

Envelope. 5 *novcica*, red.

Brazil.—We have received a specimen of the 100 *reis* of the same design as that issued last year, but from a slightly different



die. The head on the new type is distinctly larger than before, and the circle containing it is slightly increased in internal diameter, the pearls and the white line outside them being diminished in width. The impression is in a deeper green, and



printed on wove as well as on laid paper; perforation as before.

Adhesive. 100 reis, deep green; type slightly altered; white wove paper.
100 " " " " laid "

Our illustrations represent the new type of the 100 reis, and the stamp on the 80 reis card described in our last.

The attention of M. Moens has been drawn to the fact that there are two types of the 100 *reis* and 300 *reis* envelopes; the head is apparently the same, but the frame and the lettering are redrawn; the word *Brazil* in particular occupies more space in type 2 than in type 1. We find that we have the two types of 300 *reis*, and can endorse the above as far as that value is concerned. We possess also what appears to be a second type of the 200 *reis*, differing principally in the figures of value; but our specimen being cut we do not vouch for its genuineness.

Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. Bacon kindly sends us a pair of the current 3d., with the surcharge (the thick numeral) reversed.

Canada.—That “history repeats itself” is a proverb that is curiously illustrated by the latest issue of this colony. We all remember that in 1868 a $\frac{1}{2}$ c. stamp of smaller size than the other values of the series was emitted. A few years later, some say for economical reasons, the other values were reduced to the smaller size. Recently it seems to have struck the Canadian authorities that their idea of fourteen years ago was a happy one, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. has been proportionately cut down. The general arrangements of the design remain the same, but the ornamentation is simpler. The head and circle containing it are miniatures of the former, and the result is what the ladies would call “a dear little stamp,” about the size of our lately defunct “Halfpenny,” but an upright instead of an oblong rectangle.

We trust the price of paper will not again cause a general reduction; for if the Canadian stamps go on growing “small by degrees, and beautifully less,” they will in time become too microscopic to be collectable.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ c. grey-black; white wove paper; *perf.* 12.

Cashmere.—Our publishers have found, amongst a large parcel of current stamps, a queer-looking label, of which the following is as accurate a description as we are able to give from the state of the specimen. The central portion of the design seems to consist of a copy in miniature of the design of the current issue, being a small oval surrounded by an oval band, with a star or lotus flower in each angle. This is further enclosed in a broad rectangular band, containing characters which resemble the rest of the design in being in white on a solid ground of colour. The dimensions of the label are 21 × 19 mm.

The specimen in question has evidently been stuck as a seal on the flap of the envelope; but this is no argument against its postal nature any more than the fact of its being obliterated is in favour of it.

We have also seen the current $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a., on thin wove paper, in bright orange vermilion, and the second value in pale dull red, differing greatly from the colour in which these stamps have hitherto been printed.

<i>Adhesives.</i> $\frac{1}{4}$ a., orange vermilion.	} Thin wove paper; <i>imperf.</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ a. ,, ,,	
,, pale dull red.	

Copenhagen.—We are again indebted to *Le Timbre-Poste* for the information that the 20 öre stamp of that Philatelically fertile Express Company has adopted the colours of the 10 öre.

Adhesive. 20 öre, blue and red.



Cyprus.—We present our readers with an illustration of the surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre stamp, of which a description appeared last month.

Dominica.—We are indebted to Mr. W. Clifford for a provisional card, which appears to be a first cousin of the one described further on for Trinidad; it differs only in the name, DOMINICA (DOMINIQUE), and in the order of the last two lines of the inscriptions being reversed. We should add that there is no space marked for the stamp. It is franked by the current 1d. adhesive.

Provisional Post Card. Carmine inscriptions on white card; 123 × 88 mm.

Dominican Republic.—Our thanks are due to Mr. Castle for some more interesting (?) varieties of post cards, and for some information which is certainly worthy of the attention of collectors.

It appears that the current issues of Bolivar (with movable dates), San Domingo, and Venezuela are printed in New York, by a manufacturing stationer, who is also a stamp dealer. Hence these unnecessary varieties.

We fully agree with our correspondent in thinking that these absurdities, or worse, should be put a stop to. The question is, How? The things exist, and we cannot refuse to chronicle them. It is for collectors to say whether they wish to encourage this development of the fancy stationery business. The accumulation of these things may be *stamp collecting*, but it is hardly *Philately*!

In addition to those noted in February we have now the following:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>1st Issue.</i> | 2 + 2 c., green on rose. |
| | 3 + 3 c., red on rose. |
| <i>2nd Issue.</i> | 2 c., green on buff. |
| <i>"Postal Union."</i> | 2 × 2 c., green on buff. |
| | 3 c., red on buff. |
| | 3 c., red on grey. |
| | 3 + 3 c., red on grey. |

Great Britain.—Since the commencement of this year, indeed since some time in March, two fresh varieties of the *Registered Envelopes*, size G, have been issued, both bearing the undated stamp on the flap. 1st, with the ordinary inscriptions in two lines, and the word "REGISTERED" in an oblong frame on the face; 2nd, with the altered inscription in three lines, and the large letter R as on the current envelopes, size F.



Registered Envelopes.

- 2d., blue, stamp undated; inscriptions in two lines, 6 × 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
 2d., blue, stamp undated; inscriptions in three lines, 6 × 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Honkong.—Mr. Wyndham Binns kindly sends us the 2 cents, rose, watermarked crown and C.A. ; perforation as before.

Adhesive. 2 cents, rose ; *wmk. crown and C.A.*

Lagos.—The same correspondent sends us three values with the new watermark, and also some specimens of handstamps bearing "PAID AT LAGOS" and "PAID AT CAPE COAST CASTLE" respectively, which in his opinion "are quite as worthy of collection as the handstamped Falkland Islands," wherein we fully agree with him. We have also the 3d. to add to the list.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1d., lilac.	} <i>Wmk. crown and C.A.</i>
	2d., blue.	
	3d., brown.	
	4d., carmine.	

Liberia.—From the same source we receive a very curious label purporting to hail from this Republic. In the centre is a large figure 8, on an engine-turned ground, enclosed in a six-sided frame. There is a straight label with curved ends above, below, and on each side, the rectangle being completed by a small numeral in a fancy shield-shaped frame in each corner ; the spandrels are filled in with ornamentation. The labels are lettered in white on colour, above "POSTAGE," below "8 CENTS," on left "REPUBLIC," and on right "LIBERIA." The specimen sent us is lithographed on thick white paper, and is obliterated with the six black bars usually employed ; in size it resembles the 3 c. adhesive of the same country.

Adhesive. 8 cents, blue ; *perf.* 11.

Luxemburg.—M. Moens has received the 1 centime, Dutch impression, with the surcharge "s. p.," and moreover with that surcharge rather carelessly printed ; for he has seen a group showing some stamps with and others without it. On other specimens the surcharge is found on the *back*, where we suppose it communicates an official flavour to the gum !

Official Stamp. Surcharged s. p. in black.
1 c., brown, Dutch impression ; *perf.*

The *Timbre-Poste* also describes a new reply-paid card, also for Dutch origin, similar to the current cards, but inscribed as follows : in three lines above, "LUXEMBOURG, LUXEMBURG—CARTE POSTALE, POSTKARTE—RÉPONSE PAYÉE, RUCKANTWORT BEZALT," the second part of each line being in Gothic type ; three dotted lines for the address, and otherwise the same as the 5 c. single cards. The second half differs only in having for the third line of inscription "RÉPONSE, RUCKANTWORT."

We cannot help thinking, from the description given by M. Moens, that the specimen submitted to him must have been folded the wrong way. We believe the above to be the correct description of the first and second halves respectively.

Reply Paid Card. 5 + 5 c., lilac on buff.

Malta.—We learn from Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co.'s *Monthly Circular* that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of this island has made its appearance with the new watermark; the colour of the impression, and the perforation, we presume, remain as before.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., orange; *watermarked crown and C.A.*

New Zealand.—We have received from various correspondents, to whom our thanks are due, the following fiscal stamps which have done duty as postals:

Type 1. Head to left in a circle lettered "STAMP DUTY" above, "NEW ZEALAND" below; enclosed in a square frame, with ornaments in the spandrels; a fancy label above and a plain oblong label below, forming in all a large upright rectangle, 37 × 21 mm.; value surcharged in figures on the upper label, and in words on the lower.

Type 2. Similar to the above, but the circle is lettered with the name above and "STAMP DUTY" below; it is enclosed in an upright rectangle filled in with ornamentation, and there is a plain white label above and below, bearing the value in words in the same colour as the rest of the impression, the number being above and the denomination below; size of the whole the same as type 1.

Type 3. A crown in a circle on a lined ground; curved labels above and below, lettered "LAW COURTS" and "NEW ZEALAND" respectively; enclosed in a rectangular frame of ordinary size and shape, with ornamented spandrels; value surcharged below the crown; numeral and word of denomination.

Adhesives. Fiscals used for Postage.

Type 1. 4s. rose, surcharge blue; *wmk. N. Z.; perf. 13 × 10.*

Type 2. 5s., green; *wmk. N.Z.; perf. 12.*

6d., pink-brown; *wmk. N. Z. and star; perf. 12.*

1s., pale pink

" "

2s., blue

" "

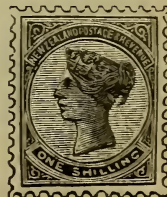
10s., pink-brown

" "

Type 3. 1s., green, surcharge red; *wmk. N. Z. and star; perf. 12.*



We illustrate five of the values of the new issue, described last month, since which date an additional value, Eightpence, has, we hear, been issued; in type it closely resembles the new Twopence.



Adhesive. 8d., light blue; *watermarked N.Z. and star; perf. 12.*

Orange Free State.—Mr. William Clifford informs us that, in consequence of a reduction in the rate of internal postage, a 3d. stamp will be issued, pending the preparation of which the stock of 4d., now become useless, will be surcharged “3.” Look out for varieties.

Persia.—Can any one inform us, with authority, what is the value of a Persian *franc*? In *Whittaker's Almanack* we find that a Persian *Toman* is worth *ten shillings and sixpence*; while in one of *De la Rue's* diaries the value of the same coin is given as *nine shillings and fivepence*, and it is stated to be equivalent to 100 *shahis*. This would make 20 *shahis* about equal to a *rupee*, which would appear also to be the case in Afghanistan.

The current Persian stamps, up to 50 c. at any rate, bear the value in *shahis* in the upper corners, showing 5 *centimes* equal to 1 *shahi*, thus giving 20 *shahis* to the *franc* Persian, which is probably about equal to a *rupee*, or some 2 *francs* French.

N.B. We will call this a *discovery* to account for its presence here.

Peru.—Surcharges on the back appear to be the fashion; the stamp surcharged “AREQUIPA,” described in the April and illustrated in the May number, bears on its back “PROVISIONAL 1881–1882.” Doubtless this is to celebrate the *reverses* which the Peruvian arms have experienced during these two years.

The *Timbre-Post*, from which we learn the above, chronicles also the 50 CENTAVOS with surcharges in *blue* and *black*.

Adhesive. 50 centavos, rosy-lake; surcharged with arms of Chili in blue, and horseshoe surcharge in black.

The *Guia del Coleccionista* chronicles a set of envelopes surcharged with the arms of Chili, as struck on the adhesives, within a semicircular inscription reading “CAJA FISCAL DE LIMA,” the whole printed in red by the side of the stamp. The specimens from which the description is taken bear in the left upper corner the date stamp of Lima, lettered “LIMA—PRINCIPAL, 17 FEB. 82.” Our authority supposes this to be intended as a further means of security. The size of the envelopes and colour of the paper are not stated.

<i>Envelopes.</i>	2 c. deep green	} red surcharge.
	5 c. pale green	
	10 c. red	
	20 c. violet	
	50 c. carmine	

Portugal.—The 20 *reis* has appeared in a kind of pale stone or buff colour, we hardly know which to call it. The design is unchanged.

Adhesive. 20 reis, stone.

Russia.—We confess to having personally a pious hatred of these Russian Locals, and are more than half inclined to vow that they may remain undescribed until the “boss” editor returns from “the far, far North.” We cannot read the inscriptions on them,

and we should not understand them if we could, so that the sight of them makes us feel ignorant and uneducated.

However, we suppose we must copy from the *Timbre-Poste* as usual, looking back with regret to the days when the *Record* carefully excluded *hoc genus omne*.

Ismail.—*Bessarabia*.—Of the type given in May the following varieties exist :

Envelopes. 10 kop., blue on white laid ; 114 × 75 mm.
10 „, blue on greyish surfaced paper ; 112 × 72 mm.

Rjeff.—*Tver*.—The stamp of the accompanying type is in the “colours of France,” says M. Moens. Let us hasten to remind him that these are the colours of Great Britain also. We also sing—

“Hurrah ! for the Red, White, and Blue.”



The crowned insect and the lion are in black on red ; the ground of the frame is blue, and the paper is white.

Adhesive. 2 kop., red and blue on white.

M. Koprowski has furnished our contemporary with photographs of two labels, one of which is said to have been employed in *Rjeff* so long ago as 1866, while the other appears to be at best an essay for *Orgueyeff*. M. Moens expresses grave doubts about the originals of these portraits, so perhaps it will be safer to let them alone for the present.

Bougourousslan.—We have received a 2 *kopecs* of a type similar to that hitherto current, but with the central device larger, and the inscriptions on an oval band surrounding the numeral.

Adhesive. 2 kopecs, black on rose-lilac ; *perf.* 7.

Liebedjan.—We have received a small oblong label for this district. Design, value in words enclosed in an oblong oval band, lettered “МАРКА,” and name above and two other words below ; numeral in each corner on a ground of crossed lines.

Adhesive. 5 kopecs, mauve ; *imperf.*

San Marino.—The *Timbre-Poste* describes and illustrates a post card for this small state. The stamp, which is in the left upper corner, shows a full-face portrait of a female crowned with a castle in an oval frame, enclosed in a rectangle with ornaments in the spandrels. In the right upper corner is a plain circle for the date stamp of the Post-office. In the upper centre “CARTOLINA POSTALE—DIECI CENTESIMI” in two lines ; below these the arms of the Republic, with the motto “LIBERTAS,” and then four lines for the address, the first headed by A. In the left lower corner an instruction, as on the Italian cards, from which the general arrangement of these is evidently copied.



There is a reply-paid card also, similar to the above, but lettered on the first half "CON RISPOSTA PAGATA—QUINDICI CENT^{MI}," and on the second half "RISPOSTA" simply, beneath "CARTOLINA POSTALE. All in colour, on blue surfaced card, the size of which is not stated, but it is probably the same as that of the Italians.

The inscriptions do not denote International use, but we presume that is the purpose of these cards; indeed we believe no others to be necessary; for, if we are rightly informed, the inhabitants usually shout to one another for anything they may require within the limits of the state.

Post Cards. 10 c., blue on blue.
Reply-paid, 15 c., ,,

Selangor.—We hear that the 2 c. Straits Settlements has received a fresh surcharge for use in this state; a crescent and a star surmounted by the letter "s," enclosed in a single-lined circle; struck in black and in red.

Adhesive. 2 c., brown; black surcharge.
2 c. ,, red ,,

Spain.—Specimens have been met with lately of a fiscal stamp, which have done duty on letters without any adverse notice on the part of the Post-office authorities. It bears the arms of Spain, surmounted by a crown, and is lettered above "TIMBRE MOVIŁ 1882," and below "10 CENTIMOS." In colour it closely resembles the recently-issued 15 c.

Adhesive. 10 c., flesh; fiscal used for postage; *perf.* 14.

Trinidad.—Mr. Castle very kindly sends us a Provisional Post Card, of which the following is a description: Plain white paste-board 123 × 90 mm., inscribed in five lines "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE," "TRINIDAD (TRINITÉ)," "POST CARD" (these two words separated by the Royal Arms), "FOR COUNTRIES WITHIN 300 MILES SERVED BY BRITISH PACKETS," "THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c. A space for an adhesive stamp is ruled in the right upper corner, and outside this space are printed the words "POSTAGE STAMP" and "ONE PENNY" above and below respectively. The letterpress is all in black, and the specimen shown us is franked by the provisional 1d. adhesive, red surcharge on the 6d. green, described last month.

The *Stamp News* chronicles a similar card to the above, but on *light buff*, rather smaller in size, and franked by the ordinary adhesive without indication of value.

Provisional Post Cards.

Black inscriptions on pale buff card; 123 × 83 mm.; franked by (1d.) carmine adhesive.

Black inscriptions on white card; 123 × 90 mm.; franked by provisional 1d. in red on 6d. green.

The accompanying illustration represents a stamp issued in Trinidad for local postage so long ago as 1847. Mr. Bacon, who kindly sends us the specimen from which our engraving is taken, states that it was issued by the owners of the steamer *Lady McLeod* (hence the monogram in the lower part of the stamp), and franked letters by that vessel between Port of Spain and San Fernando, two towns in the island. We need only add that it is apparently engraved in *taille-douce*, and printed in dark blue on very thick paper; and that the appearance of the specimen and its surroundings tend to prove it an undoubtedly genuine and interesting resuscitation. It is still attached to the original letter, which is dated inside July 15th, 1847.

Local Adhesive. No value indicated; dark blue on thick white paper; imperf.

We have been shown a specimen of the surcharged HALFPENNY in *deep brown* instead of *mauve*, but whether it is a chemical curiosity or a genuine change in colour we are unable to say. It reached us from an unimpeachable source, and the state of the specimen precludes the possibility of its having been soaked in anything.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in black on deep brown; *wmk. crown and CC*; perf. 14.

Turkey.—We have been shown a specimen of the 20 *paras*, type of the issue of April, 1876 (crescent and star in an oval, heavy black Turkish surcharge), the groundwork of which is printed in *very pale grey* instead of in green.

Type of April, 1876. 20 *paras*, pale grey; perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

United States.—We have lately been shown a used specimen of the 3 *cents* of 1861, apparently imperforate. The width of it being 24 mm. would seem to preclude the possibility of its being a clipped copy. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to tell us of other values of this issue in the same condition.

Uruguay.—The annexed illustration represents a stamp which we had supposed to be a fiscal, but which turns out to be employed for postage. Lithographed in sheets of 100, each stamp on the sheet bearing a different number; white wove paper.

Adhesive. 1 c., green; perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.



Victoria.—Some slight alterations have been made in the current Post Cards; the arms are considerably reduced in size, being only 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in extreme length, instead of 15 mm. The frame is slightly smaller also in most of the specimens we have seen.

Wurtemberg.—We have to thank Mr. Bacon for a specimen of the new Post Card, which differs from the last only in being printed all in colour, instead of the inscriptions, &c., being in *black*.

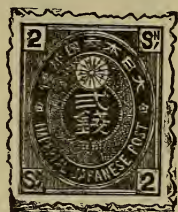
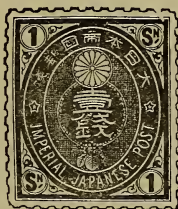
Post Card. 5 pfennig, violet on buff.

THE STAMPS OF JAPAN.

BY E. D. BACON.

*(Continued from page 102.)**Issue Meiji—5th month, 9th year. May, 1876.*

THREE values typographed on wove paper, each sheet containing eighty stamps in eight horizontal rows. The design consists of a double-lined oval forming a band, which is inscribed "IMPERIAL JAPANESE POST" at bottom, with the Japanese equivalent for these words at the top; a little five-rayed star containing a still smaller one divides the two inscriptions on either side. In the centre of the oval is a small circle containing the value in Japanese, the numeral being in the *antique* character. The circle is broken at the top by the chrysanthemum, and at the bottom by the three fructed leaves, whilst



the rest of the oval is filled in with an ornamental groundwork of a diaper pattern, which differs for each value. The chrysanthemum on the 2 sen has additional ornaments on each side of it. The numerals and abbreviations of the words "rin" or "sen" are found in each corner, the value and figures being placed diagonally to one another, and are found on the 5 rin unframed on the horizontal-lined ground which fills in the spandrels, in a double-lined circle on the 1 sen, and in a double-lined square on the 2 sen. Shape, upright rectangular; white gum. A. Perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$ and 10; B. on *thicker* paper, perforated 11.

5 rin, grey, very pale to very dark.

1 sen, black, light and dark.

2 „ yellow-brown, light and dark.

Issue Meiji—6th month, 9th year. June, 1876.

Two values typographed on wove paper, having eighty stamps to the sheet in eight horizontal rows. Designs: That of the 4 sen is similar to the preceding issue, but the oval band has an arabesque instead of a diapered groundwork. The figures and value in the four corners are in circles. The 5 sen consists of a double-lined oval, forming a band, inscribed at the top "JAPANESE EMPIREPOST." and at the bottom "5 SEN" in Japanese characters, and contains on a solid ground the chrysanthemum, surrounded on each side by two branches—one of chrysanthemums, and the other of "*paulownia imperialis*"—tied with a bow at the bottom. Above the chrysanthemum is a scintillating star. The numeral of value in the four corners is in small double-lined circles, and is in Arabic and Roman figures placed diagonally to one another. Straight labels at the top, bottom, and sides of the stamp are inscribed as follows: At top, "5. JAPANESE EMPIRE, v.;" at bottom, "v. FIVE SEN, 5;" to left, "POST" reading upwards; and to right, "POST," reading downwards. The spandrels are filled in with winged wheels.



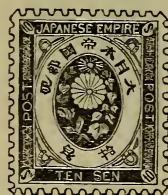
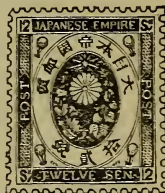
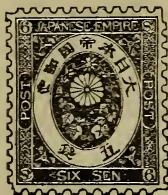
Shape, upright rectangular; white gum. A. Perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$ and 10; B. on thicker paper, perforated 11.

4 sen, blue-green to very pale green.

5 „ brown, light to dark.

Issue Meiji—6th month, 10th year. 29th June, 1877.

Four values typographed on wove paper. Design: The 6, 10, and 12 sen are similar to the 5 sen stamp of the previous issue, but the spandrels are filled in with different ornaments, the 6 sen having a screw-propeller, the



10 sen a horseshoe and whip, and the 12 sen a balloon. In two of the corners instead of the numeral of value being repeated in Roman figures, there is "SN," an abbreviation for "sen." The numeral and "SN" are in circles on the 6, in slanting ovals on the 10, and in upright squares on the 12 sen. The design of the 15 sen consists of a double-lined oval, forming a band, inscribed at the top, "IMPERIAL JAPANESE POST," and at the bottom, "15 SEN," in Japanese characters, the two inscriptions being separated on the left by a crescent, and on the right by the three fructed leaves. This oval contains at top a vertical-lined disc or full-moon, and below, between branches (similar to those in the other values), is the chrysanthemum. Below the oval on a scroll is the word "SEN," with the figure "15" in the two lower corners in double-lined circles with small floral ornaments above. In the left upper corner on scrolls in two lines is "IMPERIAL POST," and in the right "JAPANESE POST," also in two lines. Shape, upright rectangular. A. Perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$; white gum.

6 sen, orange, pale and dark.

10 „ blue, „

12 „ rose, „

15 „ pale green, „

B. on thicker paper, perforated 11—

10 sen, blue.

Issue Meiji—8th month, 10th year. 18th August, 1877.

Three values typographed on wove paper. Design similar to the 15 sen of the preceding issue, the only difference being in the floral ornaments above



the circles containing the numerals of value, which are different for each value, those on the 20 sen representing the foliage of the bamboo. The

groundwork of the circles also, instead of being solid as in the 15 sen, is formed of fine horizontal lines for the 20 sen, and of very fine vertical and horizontal lines for the 30 and 45 sen. Perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$; white gum.

20 sen, dark blue, slight shades.

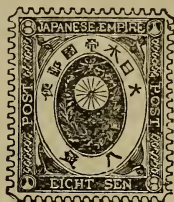
30 „ violet, pale and dark.

45 „ bright rose, pale and dark.

*Issue Meiji—11th month, 10th year.
November, 1877.*

One value typographed on wove paper. Design similar to the 5 sen issued in June, 1876, but with different ornaments in the spandrels, and the numeral of value instead of being repeated in Roman figures is represented by the Japanese character, corresponding to the figure 8. Perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$; white gum.

8 sen, violet-brown, light and dark.



Issue Meiji—6th month, 12th year. 30th June, 1879.

Two values typographed on wove paper. Designs: The 3 sen, save in value, is precisely the same as the 2 sen yellow-brown issued in May, 1876. The numeral of value in the central circle is, however, the *modern* Japanese character for the figure "3," and not the "*antique*" character. The 50 sen is very similar to the 45 sen rose issued on August 18th, 1877, but differs in the ornaments above the figures of value, and the crescent and three fruited leaves in the oval band are replaced by two little five-rayed stars. Perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$ and 10; white gum.

3 sen, pale and deep orange.

50 „ „ carmine.

Issue Meiji—11th month, 12th year. November, 1879.

Two values typographed on wove paper. Designs similar to the 1 and 2 sen stamps, issue May, 1876, but changed in colour. White gum; A. perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$.

1 sen, red-brown, very pale to dark.

2 „ violet, „

B. on *thicker* paper—

1 sen, red-brown, *perf.* 13.

2 „ violet, „ 12.

(*To be continued.*)

Correspondence.

VARIETIES IN THE NORWEGIAN ISSUE OF 1877.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—In looking over a lot of 5 öre Norwegian stamps, some time ago, I thought I detected some differences amongst them. This led me to examine them more carefully, when I made out six varieties. I also examined the other values, and fancied I detected two varieties of each of the 1, 10, 20, and 12 öre. However, not being an experienced hand at this work, I send you copies for your inspection. Will you kindly look over them and report?

The differences are chiefly in the small figures of value in the inscribed oval. I will attempt a description.

1 öre. Of these I find two varieties; in one the numeral has the usual "pent-house" top, and in the other it curls up.

5 öre. First variety. Figure small and broad; the tail of the 5 is not clubbed, and if the nose (!) of the figure be produced, it cuts the tail about the centre. The cross at the top of the crown is well formed, and appears as a white cross on a black one.

Second variety. Figure 5 larger than in the first. The tail is clubbed, and the nose, if produced, does not cut it, but is on a level.

Third variety. Figure 5 small and thick; tail curved inwards, and is not clubbed. Head of 5 short.

Fourth variety. Figure 5 large, tail round, and pointed at end, which is to the left of the nose. Head projects beyond the tail, which it does not in the other varieties.

Fifth variety. Figure 5 large and thin, tail clubbed, and to the left of nose. Head short.

Sixth variety. Figure 5 larger than in the others, tail clubbed, and turned inwards. Head short.

In both five and six the impression is coarse, and the cross on the crown appears as a white cross on a square blotch.

10 öre. The figures of value are larger in No. 2 than in No. 1.

12 öre. The figures of value are thicker in No. 2 than in No. 1, and the 2 is of slightly different shape.

20 öre as in the 12 öre.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

25th June, 1882.

GEORGE H. HURST.

[The varieties, as described by our correspondent, all exist; and if we had a sufficient number to look over we should, no doubt, find similar variations in the numerals of the 25 and 50 öre.—Ed.]

Notes and Queries.

FINLAND.—Should this meet the eye of any persons possessing Finland envelopes bearing, or professing to bear, the type of 1845, or 20 kop. of 1850, on the flap, together with the type of 1860 on the face, they are earnestly requested to communicate with the acting Editor.

C.—We describe the New Zealand in this number. The Cape rouletted is not new to philatelists.

F. P. K.—If the Belgian envelopes were not *cut*, we think you would find that they differed in *form* as well as in the shade of the impression. We describe the Bhopal and current Brazil. The 430 usually show the colour in relief, as far as our experience goes.

G. W. B.—Many thanks for your enclosures, most of which you will find duly noticed. The Mexico on thin paper have been noted previously.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IV.

AUGUST, 1882.

No. 43.



WE feel some diffidence in making any remarks on the issues of Great Britain after the publication of the elaborate work of the Philatelic Society; but believing that there are other collectors besides ourselves who take an interest in the copies of stamps, envelopes, &c., surcharged "SPECIMEN," we venture on a few notes, in the hope that the display of our ignorance may induce those better informed to come forward.

Copies of the earliest adhesives were of course distributed as *specimens*, but apparently they were not surcharged; the 1d. black, and 2d. blue, without the white lines, we believe, are not known with this imprint. Query: Is it found on any 1d. or 2d. stamps? and if so, on what varieties?

We have a notion—possibly an unfounded one—that copies of the 1d. black "V.R." were issued as specimens to some few offices, and that most of the copies in the hands of collectors were derived from these sources. If this theory is correct, it would also account for the fact of these stamps having done duty on letters, which is said to have occurred.

At page 293 of the work to which we alluded above, a description is given of certain *proofs* of the 2d. blue, with the white lines, struck from a small plate, with the lower corners of each stamp blank. It is stated that "these proofs are not rare, being ordinarily seen in good collections." Now how is this? *Proofs* of British stamps have not, as a rule, been struck in great profusion; neither have they been distributed among collectors with any remarkable degree of liberality. A stamp that is "ordinarily seen in good collections" must exist in hundreds, may probably have existed in thousands.

We have before us a small slip of paper, on which is gummed a pair of these proofs, and immediately below them a pair of the red-brown 1d., imperforate. These were obtained, in the same condition as they now are, from a country post-office, to which they had been sent years ago as *specimens* (though neither of the pairs bears any surcharge). Is it possible that the plate alluded to above was made up for the purpose of printing stamps that might serve as specimens, but could not be used for postage? and that the comparative abundance of these impressions is thus to be accounted for?

Specimen copies in the early days appear to have been distributed in pairs, like those described above, and in some cases, probably, not gummed on a circular, as was the case later. The slip of paper referred to had no writing or printing on it, and is not a portion of a circular.

The earliest adhesives distributed with the surcharge are stated to have been the embossed stamps. We have these in *pairs* also—the *One Shilling*, with surcharge in *red*; the *Tenpence* and *Sixpence*, with the same in *black* horizontally, or nearly so, across each stamp. These particular copies were evidently not issued attached to a circular, for they were found all stuck together; and adhering to the back of one of them was a pair of the *Fourpence*, small garter watermark, on the patent safety paper, which was not a little damaged by the contact! This latter bears the surcharge, in *black*, vertically on each stamp.

Query: Was this issue of loose pairs accidental? or was the first 4d. the last stamp of which specimens were thus distributed? The next that we happen to possess are single copies, attached to a portion of a circular (the date, unfortunately, is missing); these are the *One Shilling*, without letters in the corners, and the *Fourpence*, on white paper; watermark, middle-sized garter. The surcharge on these, as on all the later adhesives we have, is horizontal and in black.

The envelopes seem to have received the surcharge earlier than the adhesives; but we do not know whether it is found on the earliest of all, the *Mulready* envelopes or covers. Of those with the embossed stamp, we have the 1d. in three sizes, and the 2d. in the largest size, all with the plain, pointed flap; also the 1d. letter-sheet—the surcharge in *red* in each case, and not across the stamp. Query: Were any of the later varieties of 1d. envelopes sent out as *specimens*?

Then we have the slips, dated *November, 1855*, and *May, 1859*, bearing impressions of the 4d., 6d., and 1s., and of the 3d., respectively, and the legend, "EMBOSSSED POSTAGE STAMPS to be struck upon paper and envelopes." These are all surcharged "SPECIMEN," horizontally, in black; our 3d. has it in quite different type to any of the others.

Varieties in the arrangement of the threads in the paper of the envelopes and covers are of minor interest; but we believe that they are not entirely accidental. Of the Mulready issue, the covers seem always to have had three pink threads above, and two blue ones below; while the envelopes have three across each of the side flaps—the Philatelic Society's book says one *red* between two *blue*. The only copies we have met with show one *blue* between two *red*; but that is of small importance.

The earliest envelopes with embossed stamps seem to have been made either of remainders of the Mulready paper, or from paper with the threads similarly arranged. We have the 2d., showing three threads, one *blue* between two *red*, on each of the side flaps; and the 1d., showing similar threads on one side flap only; also both 1d. and 2d. (the former in two sizes), showing three threads, one *red* between two *blue*, on one side flap; and finally the 2d., with two blue threads across one corner, and sometimes one or two red threads across the other. The third red thread seems always to be cut away; but there can be little doubt that this is the paper of the Mulready covers.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—We gather from *Le Timbre Poste* that there are several varieties to be found of the surcharge on the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Besides the inverted surcharge mentioned last month, there are double surcharges in various positions, specimens showing the word "PROVISORIO" twice over, others with that word omitted altogether, and others again with the fraction repeated. The type of the surcharge apparently remains the same, and these curiosities are merely the result of careless printing.

Just before going to press, three new stamps have reached us, one of which supersedes the provisionals we have alluded to. Imitation is said to be the sincerest form of flattery; the Hungarians should feel flattered by this issue, the design being a close imitation of that of their current adhesives. The envelope in the centre is rather smaller, and it bears the word CENTAVOS in addition

to the numeral; the crown is replaced by the Rising Sun, which peeps, in an almost comical manner, over the top of the envelope; while on each side is a slanting pole bearing a Cap of Liberty. Curved scrolls, above and below, are lettered "CORREOS" and "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" respectively. With these exceptions the design is practically that of the Hungarians. The impression is in colour on white wove paper, perforated variously; the general effect is pretty. But we hardly think that the Argentines have made a change for the better in their stamp manufacturers; for we are probably safe in saying that these are not the productions of either of the *Bank Note Companies* of New York.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ c., brown; *perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1 c., vermilion; *perf.* 14.
12 c., pale blue; ,,

Austria.—Mr. J. N. Marsden kindly sends us a specimen of the 5 kr., current type, perforated 12. The 3 kr. appeared with this perforation some time back, but we do not know whether any of the other values are to be found with it. The 5 kr. is of the same type, with a slight alteration in the ornaments on each side of the value. This change is erroneously described by Captain Evans in his Catalogue.

Adhesive. 5 kr., red; *perf.* 12.

Bolivar.—We have received specimens of the 80 *centavos* and 1 *peso*. They are of the types with which most of us have long been familiar, but are dated 1880.

Are we right in conjecturing that these have at last been issued (by the gentleman to whom we alluded last month) "to meet a want long felt" by *collectors*?

Adhesives. 80 c., green, white wove paper; *perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1 peso, orange ,, ,,

Brazil.—A correspondent, in whose good faith we have every confidence, submits to us specimens of the 10 and 30 *reis* blue, of 1854, perforated 12; these, he tells us, were cut from sheets received direct from a post-office in the Brazils. Either the philatelic authorities are all wrong in saying that the genuine perforations of these stamps are all of one gauge, and that gauge 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, or else it would appear that the Brazilian authorities have been perforating some of their obsolete remainders for sale to collectors. We leave it to our readers. For our own part we should like to see some *used* specimens, on the original envelopes, before we invest.

Le Timbre Poste informs us that the type of the 200 *reis* has been re-drawn in a similar manner to that of the 100 *reis*, described in our last. The paper and perforation, we suppose, remain the same.

Adhesive. 200 reis, rose; type slightly altered.

British Guiana.—From the same source we learn that some of the values of this colony have appeared with the new watermark.

Adhesives. 2 c., orange; *wmk.* crown and C. A.
4 c., ultramarine ,, ,,
8 c., carmine ,, ,,
24 c., green ,, ,,

Cape of Good Hope.—We have to thank Mr. Bacon for the sight of a new provisional—the 3d. stamp, without the figure 3, surcharged “One Half-penny” in two lines, in black, and the original value obliterated by a bar of the same colour. The surcharge is no doubt a colonial one, but the stamp on which it is made is evidently a recent impression, as it shows the new watermark.

Adhesive. Provisional, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d., dull carmine; *wmk. crown and C. A.*

Cyprus.—Mr. J. F. Gillatt kindly sends us specimens of two newspaper wrappers.

First, a provisional issue, consisting of a plain strip of white paper, about the size and shape of the current Half-penny wrapper of Great Britain, gummed and tapered at one end, and provided with a $\frac{1}{2}$ *piastre* adhesive, with the surcharge.

Second, a permanent issue, being the current type impressed on buff paper, similar in size, shape, and texture to our own, but with no instructions.

The former of these is stated to have been issued on the 27th February, and the latter on the 10th June last.

If the “provisional” should become scarce and valuable, we should prefer making one for ourselves to giving a very long price for it.

Wrappers. Provisional, franked by $\frac{1}{2}$ *piastre* (adhesive), green, with black surcharge; white paper.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ *piastre*, green on buff.

The same correspondent informs us that the new $\frac{1}{2}$ *piastre* stamp is *not* to be of a different shape to the present, but that the colour is to be altered to “the same as that of the current English Half-penny.” We should have thought that a rather more decided change than that would be required.

Denmark.—Our illustration represents a new type, of which we have received the 20 *ore* adhesive and 5 *ore* wrapper. The descriptions of the rest of the issue we take from *Le Timbre Post*. The design and colours alone are changed; the paper and perforation of the adhesives, the border and dimensions of the wrapper, the inscriptions and frame of the card, all remain unchanged.



Adhesives. 5 ore, green; *wmk. crown*; *perf. 14*.
20 „ blue „ „
40 „ rose „ „

Wrapper. 5 „ green; $14\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. „
Post Card. 10 „ carmine on buff.

Fernando Poo.—Of the design illustrated in our number for May, the following values are chronicled by M. Moens. The paper and perforation no doubt are the same as those of the last issue.

Adhesives. 1 c. de peso, green.
2 „ „ rose.
5 „ „ blue.

France.—It appears that we are really to have an issue of French envelopes and wrappers at last. Mr. G. Campbell kindly

sends us a copy of a newspaper, from which we translate the following :

"The President of the French Republic, in pursuance of the law of 20th April, 1882, authorising the Government :

"1. To sell envelopes and bands bearing an impressed stamp for prepayment of postage ;

"2. To impress the same stamp on envelopes and bands furnished by the public ;

"3. To fix the price, in addition to that of the impressed stamp, to be paid for the envelopes and bands issued by the Post Office, or for the printing of the stamp on envelopes and bands furnished by the public ;

"On the recommendation of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, decrees :

"Art. 1. The price of the envelopes and bands sold by the State is fixed at 1 centime per envelope, and 1 centime per three bands.

"Art. 2. The public shall be allowed to present envelopes and bands to be stamped, at the rate of 2 francs per thousand envelopes, and 1 franc 20 centimes per thousand bands.

"The envelopes must not be folded. The bands must be in sheets."

The same correspondent informs us that the current 10 c. has been met with printed on *green-tinted* paper, probably as an *error*.

Adhesive. 10 c., black on green.

Great Britain.—The following paragraph, relative to the issue of the reply-paid post cards, about which so much has been heard in Parliament and elsewhere, is cut from *The Standard* of the 5th inst. : "The first issue of reply post cards will be made to the public on the 2nd of October next. Foreign reply post cards will also be issued, and they will be applicable for transmission to all countries within the Postal Union."

Greece.—We learn from *Le Timbre Poste* that the 80 *lepta* has appeared on creamy-white paper, without figures on the back ; whilst, as if to balance this, the 5 *lepta* has been found on the same paper, backed with two figures 5.

Adhesives. 5 *lepta*, yellow-green ; double figure on the back.

80 ,, carmine ; no figure.

Guatemala.—We have to thank Mr. Bacon for the sight of one of those curiosities which are apt to result from the use of compound dies ; namely, the *dos centavos* of the current issue with centre inverted, and the dicky-bird consequently standing on his head.

Mr. Castle kindly sends us specimens of the surcharged stamps, the surcharges on which differ in type from those which he has previously met with. Unfortunately we have no specimens to compare these with, and therefore cannot say in what respects they differ from those previously chronicled. We find two very distinct varieties of type among them ; in the smaller the word *centavos* is 15 mm. in length, in the larger it is 17 mm.

At the last moment we have received information which leads us to believe that the above varieties of surcharge are probably fraudulent.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2 centavos, green and brown, with centre inverted.	
<i>Provisionals.</i>	1 c. on $\frac{1}{4}$ rl., green and brown	} <i>small surcharge.</i>
	5 c. on 1 rl., „ and black	
	10 c. on 1 rl., „ „	
	5 c. on $\frac{1}{2}$ rl., „	
	20 c. on 2 rl., carmine	} <i>larger surcharge.</i>
	5 c. on $\frac{1}{2}$ rl., green	
	20 c. on 2 rl., carmine	

Hawaiian Islands.—We have various changes of colour to report. The recently-issued 1 *cent.* has appeared in *green* in place of *blue*; and the 2 cents and 5 cents of the current types are *lake* and *light blue*, instead of *brown* and *deep blue* respectively. The paper and perforation remain the same.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 cent., green.
	2 „ lake.
	5 „ light blue.

Iceland.—We have seen a new value in both types of the adhesives of this island; paper and perforation as before.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	3 aur., yellow; for general use.
	3 aur., „ for official use.

Since writing the above, we have received from Mr. E. H. Watts, to whom our thanks are due, specimens of three of the values of the current issue in new colours; in other respects there is no change.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	5 aur., dull green.
	20 „ blue.
	40 „ lilac.



Italy.—We illustrate the 2 *lire*, with head of the reigning monarch. We are not sure whether this stamp is actually in circulation yet or not, but it probably will be by the time its portrait is in the hands of our readers.

The paper and perforation are the same as those of the rest of the current set.

Adhesive. 2 *lire*, orange.

Japan.—The accompanying illustration represents the impression on a wrapper recently issued. Mr. Bacon informs us that the value is 2 *rin* 5 *mons*, equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ *sen*. The stamp is printed in colour on ordinary yellowish-white paper (not *native* paper), measuring 280 × 47 mm.

Wrapper. $\frac{1}{4}$ *sen*, red.



Liberia.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. for specimens of two novelties from this Republic. First, a 16 *cents* adhesive, similar in general design to the 8 c. described last month; but the numerals in the centre are enclosed in a fancy frame with

Nevis.—Mr. W. Clifford kindly sends us specimens of the 1d. obsolete type surcharged "REVENUE" in black, but which nevertheless have done duty as postals.

Adhesive. 1d., rose; *fiscal* used for postage.

New Zealand.—Mr. Waterhouse kindly informs us that he has met with the following *fiscals* used for postage, in addition to those we described last month :

Type 1. 8d., dark blue ; surcharge black.

5s., mauve " green.

6s., rose-red ,, blue.

Type 2. 2s. 6d., dull brown; *wmk.* N. Z.

8s., deep blue " (?)

"*Land and Deeds Stamp.*" 1s., dark green.

The design of this last consists of a double-lined circle, lettered with name above and value in words below; within the inner circle "LAND AND DEEDS STAMP" in four lines. The outer circle is surmounted by a crown, and there is a numeral in a small circle in each of the upper corners.

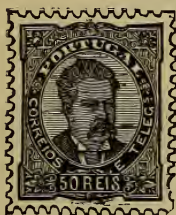
The whole is enclosed in a rectangular frame the size of current issue. Paper white; wmk. unknown; perf. 12.

Our illustrations represent the two values of the new issue, of which we did not give portraits last month.




Orange Free State.—The £5 fiscal is reported to M. Moens as having been met with used postally. We are happy to say that our postage bill does not often foot up that amount.

Adhesive. Fiscal used for postage. £5, green.



Portugal.—Our illustration renders unnecessary any description of the design of the new 50 reis postage and telegraph stamp. We need only say that it is printed in colour, on white wove paper.

Adhesive. 50 reis, blue; *perf.* 12½.



Prussia.—Mr. J. N. Marsden submits for our opinion specimens of the 2 and 3 silbergroschen, issue of 1858, perforated. Is this a new form of swindle, or can it be an unofficial perforation? The specimens in question are used, and are not very good ones, having corners missing. The perforation appears to be a very cleanly cut species of *serpentine*, gauging 12.

Queensland.—Mr. Clifford has shown us two varieties of fiscal stamps, each of the value of *two shillings and sixpence*, which have been received by him on letters. In each case the design consists of a portrait of the Queen, as on the earlier postage stamps, enclosed in an oval band, lettered "QUEENSLAND—STAMP DUTY."

This band is interrupted by a crown at the top, and is partly covered below by a label containing the value in words.

The type, which we believe to be the oldest, is larger than the other. It has a smaller crown above; the lettered band is enclosed in a second oval, and the spandrels are filled in with trellis work. This is printed on unwatermarked paper.

In the second type this outer oval is omitted, and the ground of the spandrels is composed of the value in microscopic figures (2/6), many times repeated. It is watermarked with a Crown and Q.

Adhesives. Fiscals used for postage.

2s. 6d., red. Large size; no wmk.; *perf.* 13.

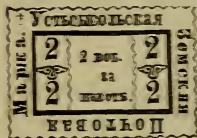
2s. 6d., vermilion. Smaller size; *wmk. Crown and Q; perf.* 13.

Since writing the above we have received a specimen of a very handsome stamp, very superior to anything we have had lately from this colony, which we hope may prove to be one of a set, perhaps for fiscal as well as postal purposes. The design consists of the portrait of the Queen, as on the earlier issues, in a beaded oval; the name in coloured letters on white; the value in white letters on colour, on curved labels above and below respectively; a numeral in a circle occupies each corner, and the rectangle is filled in with fine tracery on a ground of horizontal lines.

The size of the label is rather larger than the ordinary, being 30 × 21 mm. It is engraved in *taille-douce*, printed on paper with the Crown and Q watermark (in the specimen before us the watermark is sideways), and roughly perforated about 12.

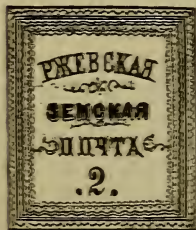
Adhesive. 2s., bright blue; *wmk. Crown and Q; perf.* 12.

Russia.—Oustsysolsk-Wologda.—The accompanying type represents a new issue for this district. *Le Timbre-Poste* states that there are ten varieties on the sheet, in two vertical rows. Type-set, printed in black on coloured paper.



Adhesive. 2 kopecs, black on green; *imperf.*

It appears that M. de Koprowski is very indignant at the doubts expressed by our contemporary on the subject of the *so-disant* issues of *Rjeff* and *Orgueyeff*, to which we alluded last month. We append illustrations of these *suspects*, and remand them pending the production of further evidence.



St. Christopher.—We are indebted to Mr. Bacon for specimens of a ½d. adhesive, of the same design as the other stamps of this colony, and a 1d. Post Card, which also resembles that previously in use in every respect except colour and value.

Adhesive. ½d., green; *wmk. (!); perf.* 14.

Post Card. 1d., rose on buff.

South Australia.—Our illustration represents a *half-penny* stamp about to be issued for this colony. M. Moens has seen an imperforate specimen on unwatermarked paper, which he supposes to be a proof impression.



We must congratulate Messrs. De la Rue and Co. upon this very ingenious adaptation of the universal pattern, which may be termed the patent compressible.

Straits Settlements.—Mr. Rock kindly sends us a copy of the 10 c. surcharged with a capital "B" in black. We have no information as to whether this is official in any way, or merely the initial of some business firm; but it does not look like the latter.

Sunjei Ujong.—We have to thank Mr. J. J. Kern for a specimen of the 2 c. Straits Settlements, surcharged "s. u." simply in long upright capitals. Our correspondent is of opinion that the variety described in our last number for *Selangor* was probably the earliest issue for that state, and that it should be placed with the types for *Perak* and *Sunjei Ujong*, with crescent and star and the letters P. or S. U. respectively. After these would come the surcharges, consisting of the names in full; and now we have, for one state at all events, the initials alone.

Adhesive. 2 c., brown; black surcharge S. U.

Trinidad.—We have received a fragment of an envelope posted on 27th July last, which was franked, in part, by the half of one of the recently-issued 1d. stamps, surcharged with the value in words. The stamp is divided vertically down the centre, and the portion before us shows the word "PENNY" only.

Adhesive. Provisional, half of 1d. stamp (carmine, with black surcharge), employed as $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

We have also been shown a letter by which it appears that the *Lady McLeod* stamps, described last month, were in use in April, 1847, and had probably not long been issued at that date. They were sold at 4 *dollars* per hundred; and letters not prepaid by one of these stamps were charged *fivepence* each. The name of the captain and owner of the vessel was Bryce.

United States of Colombia.—Mr. J. M. Chute informs us that he has seen three varieties of the "cubiertas" described in our May number, differing in the pattern of the border. He adds: "They may be genuine, but I am afraid of them." *Verbum sap.*

We have seen the 5 c., black on lavender (profile to left in an oval), roughly perforated; but the condition of the specimen did not permit of our ascertaining the gauge.

Adhesive. 5 c., black on lavender; *perf.*

Uruguay.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. kindly send us a specimen of a 2 c. stamp, similar in design to the 1 c. described and illustrated in our last, but bearing in the centre a pyramidal hill, with a very minute flag on the top.

We now begin to perceive what the Uruguayans are driving at. The pair of scales on the 1 c., which we imagined might have something to do with *justice*, are part of the national arms. We have the second quarter on the 2 c., and we suppose the zoological portions will follow on some higher values.

This is a new method of *quartering*, which we do not recollect having met with before.

This value also is in sheets of 100, numbered as in the case of the lower one. The upper spandrels bear the letters "U. P.," which we believe have not the same significance in Uruguay as they have here.

Adhesive. 2 c., carmine; *perf.* 12½.

Victoria.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 1d. envelope, on blue laid paper, 139 × 78 mm. A correspondent in Melbourne, however, informs us that this value is only printed to order, on envelopes supplied by private persons. Varieties of paper and size therefore are unofficial.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SPAIN.

BY SENOR ANTONIO FERNANDEZ DURO.

A REVIEW BY CAPTAIN E. B. EVANS, R.A.

PART VII.

WE now come to the second part of Señor Duro's work, which deals with the stamps and post cards of the Spanish colonies, commencing with Cuba and Porto Rico.

These two colonies for a long time had their stamps in common, and in England at all events the various issues were catalogued under the title of Cuba only; on the Continent they were usually placed under the more appropriate heading of "Spanish Antilles."

In regard to the first three *issues*, as they have hitherto always been considered, Señor Duro tells us that, as in the case of the corresponding series of the mother country, they formed in reality but one; the second and third varieties of paper coming into use on the exhaustion of the stocks of the first and second respectively, and stamps printed on any one of them being available for use until the whole series was suppressed in 1864.

It is pretty generally known now that the stamps (2 R^s. PLATA F.) surcharged Y ¼ are not 2½ *reales* stamps, but ¼ *real* for local use. Señor Duro quotes an order of the Postmaster General of Havana, dated November 15th, 1855, to the effect that from the 19th of the same month the rate for local letters, of whatever weight, would be ¼ *real*.

A detailed statement is given of the dimensions of three varieties of this surcharge, which appear to have been in use in 1855 and 1856; and a fourth type is mentioned as having been employed from 1857 to 1862, of which last three varieties are described: 1, with the figure 1 reversed; 2, with that numeral replaced by a letter I; and, 3, with the two numerals of the fraction thinner than in the ordinary type. In the London Society's *Catalogue* five types of surcharge are noted as existing on the 2 *reales* on blue paper, water-marked with loops; and of these type IV., which probably corresponds with Señor Duro's fourth type, is stated to be found also on the two later varieties of paper.

Forgeries of the surcharge have of course been made for the benefit of collectors; these differ for the most part from any of the genuine types.

Forgeries of the stamps themselves were found in circulation in 1858 and 1862; these were probably the lithographed stamps, of which specimens are known to have done duty on letters, and which were discussed at a meeting of the Philatelic Society reported in the number of this magazine for December, 1879.

A description is given of the forgeries discovered in 1858, and one of the points of difference given as distinguishing them from the genuine is the number of dots or scales in the spandrels. In the genuine these are 32 in the upper right, 27 in the upper left, 27 in the lower right, and 28 in the lower left. In the forgery the corresponding numbers are 24, 18, 27, and 20 respectively (the terms right and left are applied as in heraldry, and are not the right and left of the person looking at the stamp).

Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ *real* of 1862, and the series issued in 1864, we learn nothing new; but of the $\frac{1}{2}$ *real* of the latter issue surcharged "66," we are told that it was employed in 1866 during a temporary exhaustion of the stock of 5 *centimos* of that year. Its proper place therefore is *after* the 1866 issue as a provisional.

About the next few issues I find nothing to note.

In October, 1868 a number of the handstamps lettered HABILITADO POR LA NACION were sent out both to Cuba and to Porto Rico, and these were used at the end of that year, and during the first two or three months of 1869.

During 1869 forgeries of the 20 and 40 *centimos* were found in circulation; and again in 1873 imitations of the 50 *centimos* were discovered.

In this latter year a surcharge was for the first time employed to distinguish the stamps used in Porto Rico from those used in Cuba. The reason for this was that the difference in the value of the currency of the two colonies was sufficiently great to make it worth people's while to purchase stamps in the one and export them to the other for sale. The stamps on charge in Porto Rico were therefore surcharged with a *rubrica* or flourish to prevent their being used in Cuba. The word *rubrica* means, amongst other things, a flourish to a signature, and that is what these surcharges are intended to represent. They are found on the following:

1873.	25 c., 50 c., and 1 peseta.	<i>One flourish.</i>
1874.	25 c. only.	<i>Two "</i>
1875.	25 c., 50 c., and 1 peseta.	<i>" "</i>
1876.	25 c., 50 c., and 1 peseta.	<i>" "</i>
1876.	25 c., and 1 peseta.	<i>Three "</i>

The third flourish was added in June, 1876, in consequence of a large number of stamps of the values of 25 c. and 1 *peseta* having been found to be missing.

In 1877 two series, one for each colony, were issued, and the flourishes ceased to be necessary.

The 25 c. *de peseta* of Porto Rico, 1877, was employed also as a *receipt* stamp. The specimens thus employed bear a letter R surcharged in black; these therefore are not postals but fiscals.

Of the series of 1878 for Porto Rico the 25 c., 50 c., and 1 *peseta* only were issued for use in that year. The supply of the three lower values, 5, 10, and 15 *centimos*, did not reach the colony until too late to be put in circulation; consequently those values of the 1877 issue continued in use during 1878.

In 1879, however, the stock of 5 and 10 *centimos* of that year having run short the corresponding values of 1878 were brought into use; these therefore constituted a provisional issue. The 15 *centimos* of 1878 does not appear to have been issued at all, either to the public or to collectors.

Of late years Porto Rico, which originally could only find employment for three out of the four values in use in Cuba, has run far ahead of the latter colony in the number, though not in the value, of its stamps. In 1877-9 the issues for the two colonies corresponded fairly enough; but in 1880, not

satisfied with *seven* values against *six* issued in January, Porto Rico brought out half a dozen more in July, the total face value of which is about *one penny*, the highest of the six being less than a halfpenny, and the lowest *forty* to the penny.

In 1881, regardless of the superstition attached to the number thirteen, a similar set appeared, but with the values in *milesimas* and *centimos de peso*; whilst in the present year of grace the top score of *fifteen* has been reached, Cuba contenting itself with a modest six per annum. The latter, however, appears to have decided on taking it out in post cards.

We come now to the stamps of the Philippine Islands, the history of which Señor Duro acknowledges, like every one else who has attempted it, to be a very difficult matter to deal with.

The earliest official documents which he quotes are dated 1853; and he assures us that, although it is possible that an issue of stamps may have been proposed in 1847, it is quite certain that the proposal was never carried out. For a description of the essays said to have been prepared in the last mentioned year, I must refer those interested to *Le Timbre-Poste* for 1880.

The regulations for the prepayment of postage in these islands by means of stamps are dated December 7th, 1853, and they were to come into operation on February 1st, 1854, on which latter date the first issue of stamps took place. This issue consisted of the four values dated 1854 y 1855, engraved on copper plates, forty varieties of type of each value.

In June, 1855, the 5 *cuartos* was superseded by the type dated as above, but lithographed instead of engraved, and differing in all the minor details; of this there are four varieties of type. The Philatelic Society's *Catalogue* mentions a fifth type, but is unable to account for its existence. Can it be a forgery of local origin? Señor Duro does not mention any as having been discovered, but a letter from a former Postmaster of the Philippines, given in *Le Timbre-Poste* for October, 1880, mentions that there had been trouble of that kind in his days.

In January, 1856 the 1 and 2 *rs. plata f.* employed in Cuba and Porto Rico were brought into use in the Philippines, in the place of the same values of the native made issue.

In 1859 a fresh type of the 5 and 10 *cuartos* was produced. The stamps are printed in groups of four, each stamp in the group being separately drawn, and thus constituting a minor variety of type, and each group is enclosed in a single lined frame; the same drawing served for both values, the numerals only being altered.

In the Philatelic Society's *Catalogue* two *dies* are given for the 5 *cuartos* of this issue, each containing four varieties. The *die* common to the two values is described as having the lettering a little smaller than the other. There appears also to be a slightly different arrangement of the lines separating the stamps; but the description is not quite so clear as it could be desired. Señor Duro says nothing of these different dies.

In 1861, he tells us, the next variety of 5 *cuartos* appeared. The type is similar to the last, but the pearls forming the circle are smaller, the lettering larger, and the impression usually heavier.

In the following year this last was superseded by a very much better drawn stamp. The type resembles more closely that of 1863, of which there are four values; but the earlier issue is distinguished by having one dot between *CORREOS* and *INTERIOR* instead of two.

The Philatelic Society chronicles a variety of the 1862 type issued in 1863. This again is not noted by our author, who gives the series of four values lettered *CORREOS : INTERIOR* above as issued in January of that year. It is curious that all the values were lettered alike, although the two higher ones no doubt were not intended for local use only; perhaps it was for this reason that a new type of 1 *R^l* *Plata* was issued in the following month (February, 1863) bearing "*CORREOS*" only above.

Señor Duro makes no allusion to the varieties of type of this last-mentioned stamp; he tells us, however, that it was the last issue of local manufacture. He says nothing also about a 5 *cuartos*, given in the

Society's Catalogue as issued at the same time as the 1 *R¹. Plata F.* The description of it is not very clear, and I confess that I do not know which variety is meant. It is said to be "similar in general design to Issue I.;" but this is probably a misprint, *Issue I.* being that of 1854 and 1855.

In 1864 we have the first series of home manufacture. This continued in use, without change, until the end of 1868 or beginning of 1869, when the various values were surcharged "HABILITADO POR LA NACION" with the hand-stamps sent out from Madrid. Many of the earlier issues were surcharged also; but these are not given in detail by our author, who states simply that various remainders were surcharged and issued for use at the end of 1871, on the exhaustion of the supplies of the issue of 1870.

Of the issues of 1870 and 1872 I find nothing to extract. In regard to the latter, we find confirmation of a fact that is now generally known; viz., that each value was issued in one colour only, specimens in other colours being merely essays or proofs.

The description of the 1874 issue agrees also with that usually given, but the subsequent emissions are noted as follows: First, of the type with the word "FILIPINAS" between two quatrefoils in the upper label, there are stated to have been issued:

In 1876.	2 cs. de peso,	rose.
	12	" lilac.
	20	" dark violet.
	25	" green.
In 1877.	2	" blue
	6	" orange.
	10	" green (? blue).

And in August, 1877, the 2 *c. rose*, surcharged in black "HABILITADO 12 CS. PTA."

Second, of the type without the quatrefoils, are given as issued:

In 1878.	0.0625 de peso,	lilac.
	25 mils.	" black.
	50	" violet.
	100	" carmine.
	125	" blue.
	200	" rose.
	250	" brown.
In 1879.	25	" blue (? blue-green).
	100	" green.

No mention is made of the surcharges either of 1878 or of 1879.

With regard to 1880, I find nothing new.

Coming next to FERNANDO POO, I find it stated that the stamp issued in July, 1868, continued in use until the end of June, 1879. This may have been nominally the case; but, from the rarity of the stamp in question, it would appear impossible that it can have been in actual circulation during the whole of that time. The stock in the colony must have been sold out years ago, and never replaced.

The issue of 1879 is well known.

Lastly, we come to the Colonial Post Cards, among which we find a description of one for CUBA, which seems to be quite unknown to collectors. It is said to resemble that of 1878; but the stamp and inscriptions are in *carmine*, and the former is lettered at the top "CUBA 1879" in place of "ISLA DE CUBA." If this card, which I suppose must have been prepared, was ever sent out to the colony, it can never have been put in circulation; at all events, I believe I am right in saying that it has not been chronicled in any of the philatelic periodicals.

The cards of Cuba, 1880, do not seem to be thoroughly well known; at least I find them omitted from the latest editions of two of the principal English price catalogues. Señor Duro describes them fully, and they undoubtedly exist. They are similar to those of 1881, with the exception that the stamp is dated 1880, and the denomination is *cent. peseta* instead of *c. de peso*.

			10 cent. peseta, carmine.
10 + 10	"	"	"
15	"	"	rose.
15 + 15	"	"	"

The stamp and inscriptions on the Porto Rico card of 1878 are stated to be in dark *blue*. Perhaps this is the colour in which they were intended to be printed, and the actual shade (which I have always believed to be dark *green*) is the result of an error or colour-blindness on the part of the printer. Something similar seems to have occurred in the case of two of the values of the Philippines of 1877 and 1878.

Under the head of Philippines, 1879, Señor Duro chronicles a card of the value of 50 MILS DE PESO, the same surcharged "3 CENT^s. DE PESO" being given as issued in 1880. This card, I think, is only known to collectors in the latter state. No doubt it was intended for issue as 50 *mils.*, but probably that intention was never really carried out, the requirements of the Postal Union necessitating the change in the value.

This brings to a conclusion my notes on Señor Duro's most valuable work, of the contents of which I am afraid they will give English collectors but a very incomplete idea. It must be remembered that I have not attempted to make a translation, but only to summarize those portions which appeared to contain something new or to throw a light upon disputed points.

I may add that the author has in the press a history of the Telegraph Stamps of Spain and of the Postage Stamps issued by Don Carlos, with some extracts from which I shall probably trouble the readers of this magazine on a future occasion. I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Señor Duro for the very complimentary terms in which he has done me the honour of dedicating his forthcoming work to myself.

(Concluded.)

Notes and Queries.

J. M. C.—Many thanks for information in your letter, of which we have made use.

MISS E. P.—Many thanks for the sight of the New Zealand *franks*. Stamps of that kind are not very generally collected, we think, in England. Our publishers may be able to give you some idea of their value.

J. N. M.—We answer your queries to the best of our ability. Some of them we refer to elsewhere. 1. We do not know during what period the provisional 1d. Trinidad were in use; perhaps some of our readers can help us. 2 and 4. See Novelties, &c. 3. A postmark; see No. 19 of this magazine. 5. This was probably written by the person who used the stamp. 6. N. S. W. genuine; Christiansund probably so likewise. 7 and 8. We have perforated specimens that either of these could be cut out of.

G., TORONTO.—Many thanks for new $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Canada. It was noted in our July number.

HANNIBAL requests us to give in our next number "the names, prices, and where I can get them, of Philatetical Serials in English, French, and German." Shade of Scipio Africanus (or whoever it was that tackled your illustrious namesake), assist us! The Punic wars were mere holiday tasks compared with this. However, fortunately or unfortunately, our Publishers are so selfish that they will not insert any advertisements except their own.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IV.

SEPTEMBER, 1882.

No. 44.



O. 26 of the *Bulletin* of the French Philatelic Society having reached us lately, we take the opportunity of comparing the Catalogue of the Argentine stamps, as given therein, with M. Moens's work, the second volume of which we have also recently received.

With regard to the issues of the Confederation, there is perfect agreement between the two authorities. Again, of the first issue of the Republic, each gives two types of 5 *centavos*, and one each of the 10 c. and 15 c., as certainly genuine; but whereas M. Moens condemns unreservedly the other types of the two higher values, the French Society admits that there are types of these latter about which information is wanted. Now, in spite of what we wrote on this subject two months ago, we have no wish to stand up for the authenticity of these stamps. M. Moens has assured us that he has made endless enquiries, and that he is firmly convinced that they are bad. Now this should be sufficient for anyone; it is quite enough for us; and if M. Moens had stated this simply in his book we should not have attempted any argument; but what we humbly ventured to point out was, that the proofs he brought forward against them were not altogether inconsistent with their genuine nature. However, we will not pursue the subject further; as the early Celtic writers have it, *nuf ced*.

Proceeding further, we find practical unanimity until we reach the stamps of 1867, of which the French Society chronicles: "1. Ground of *horizontal* lines (1867): 5 *centavos*. 2. Ground of *horizontal* and *oblique* lines (1868): 5, 10, and 15 *centavos*. 3. Ground of *horizontal* lines, *worn* plate: 15 *centavos*," as if there had been two distinct engravings of the 5 c.; whereas M. Moens

states that the absence of certain lines from some impressions of the 5 c. and 15 c. is due in both cases to the wearing of the plate, and we confess we are inclined to agree with this latter statement.

The only other discrepancy we find in the catalogues of the adhesives of the Central Government is in the perforations. M. Moens gives the 1, 4, 30, 60, and 90 *centavos* of 1873, and the 2 c. of 1877, as perf. 13; and the 25 c. (1878) and 8 c. (1880) as perf. 12; while the French Society gives the 2 c. and 8 c. perf. 13, and all the others perf. 12. The specimens of these stamps in our own collection are all perf. 12. The only difference we can find is that the holes are somewhat larger in some cases than in others, probably owing to the needles being worn down a little; but the distance from centre to centre appears to be precisely the same.

Coming to the envelopes, we find that M. Moens gives the dimensions of the 24 c. as 180×100 mm.; while the French Society makes them 180×113 mm. The only specimen we possess measures 181×103 mm.

In the measurements of the first wrapper, a misprint in the Society's *Bulletin* makes it $46\frac{1}{2}$ *centimetres* in width in place of $16\frac{1}{2}$. Neither of the two works makes any mention of the difference in the paper of these wrappers. The 1 c., *carmine*, is on a very different paper, both in colour and texture, to that of the 1 c., *vermilion*, and the 4 c.

A more serious subject of divergence is that of the method of impression of the earliest stamps of Buenos Ayres. M. Moens says, "Engraved on wood;" the French Society says, "Lithographed." Where two such high authorities as these differ, it is not for humbler individuals to decide hastily. Mr. Earée agrees with the latter, and has been taken to task in this magazine for so doing, otherwise we should be rather inclined towards the same view. M. Moens gives some details. He states that the circles in the corners of these stamps show the places where small nails went in which held the engraving in its place; also that four plates of them were shown at an exhibition which took place at Buenos Ayres in the present year (these plates were of the 2 and 3 pesos, IN P^s and T^o P^s), and that each plate contained six rows of eight stamps.

But if these were engraved upon wood, are there forty-eight different types of each value? or if not, how were the plates produced? Unfortunately we only possess half a dozen specimens of the stamps in question; they include, however, the four values

mentioned above. As far as we can judge, they appear to be all of exactly the same type, the words of value and the word "FRANCO" alone varying. Are we exposing our ignorance too much in suggesting that one original design (with the end labels blank) was engraved on wood, that four copies of this were produced by (?) lithography, that the value and the word "FRANCO" were added to each of these, and that then reproductions of them were made so as to form plates?

The stamps of Corrientes with no value indicated have usually been catalogued as being all 3 *centavos*. We learn, however, from the two authorities under consideration that this is not correct, though there is a little disagreement as to the actual values of the various issues. M. Moens quotes decrees in support of his valuations, which we must presume are the more correct. They are as follows: (3 c.) blue; (5 c.) yellow-green; (2 c.) blue-green, ochre yellow, dark blue, lilac-rose, rose, and dull rose. The French Society assigns the value 2 c. to the *green* stamps, and 3 c. to all the others.

We trust M. Moens will excuse our expressing an opinion that the *tête-bêche* varieties of the Corrientes stamps are hardly worthy of that appellation. The plate from which they are printed contains eight varieties of type, in two rows of four. Four impressions of this were, it seems, usually struck on the same sheet, and two of these were, as a rule, inverted with reference to the other two. The *tête-bêche* pairs therefore are formed, not of two specimens from the same group, but of one from one group and one from another, all the stamps of the same group of eight being in the same direction. These sets of eight types should in reality, in our humble opinion, be considered complete sheets.

As we expected, our exhibition of ignorance last month on the subject of *specimen* stamps has borne fruit to some extent. Mr. E. H. Watts kindly gives us a long list of stamps which he possesses bearing this surcharge. If other collectors will assist us in the same manner, we will endeavour some day to compile a complete catalogue of these varieties. We had an idea, however, that the last stamps sent out with this surcharge were the 10d., 2s., and 5s. The list of Mr. Watts contains several stamps issued much later than these.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antigua.—Mr. W. Clifford kindly sends us a strip of two and a half penny stamps, which he assures us have done duty as 2½d. postage. Whether this argues a dearth of ½d. stamps in the colony, or only a freedom from prejudice on the part of the postal authorities, we are unable to say.

Argentine Republic.—We have to thank various correspondents for specimens of the new adhesives. Amongst them we find a 12 c. perf. 12½. Probably all three values exist with the two varieties of perforation, and perhaps (happy thought!) with combinations and permutations of them.

Messrs. Theodor, Buhl, and Co. inform us that these new stamps are printed in London, in which case their designer probably caught the poverty of imagination which he exhibits from another well-known firm in those parts.



We have to thank Mr. A. de Portes for a specimen of the new 12 c. envelope. The imitative faculty is again displayed in this; for the stamp, which is in the upper right-hand corner, is a copy of that on the current envelopes of Wurtemberg. It is lettered "CORREOS" above and



"REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" below; while each of the small shields at the sides bears the letter "c."

Envelope. 12 c., grey-blue; white laid paper. 145 × 84 mm.

Mr. G. Campbell informs us that he has seen the following varieties of the provisional post cards: The 6 c., rose, with the first type of surcharge inverted in the left lower corner in place of being over the stamp; the 4 + 4 c., green, with the same surcharge over the stamp, and also inverted in left lower corner; and the last card with the second type of surcharge in the left lower corner only.

Le Timbre-Poste describes some new post cards as follows: The stamp, of the same type as the newly-issued adhesives, is in the upper right-hand corner. In the upper centre is a large label bearing "TARGETA POSTAL" in white letters on an engine-turned ground; below this "SERVICIO URBANO," followed by an instruction, in one line on the single, in two lines on the first half of the reply-paid card. On the second half of the latter is the word

British Honduras.—The 4d. has arrived with the Crown and C. A. watermark.

Adhesive. 4d., mauve; *wmk.* Crown and C. A.

Canada.—The accompanying illustration shows the stamp on the post card described in our June number. The same stamp also figures on a wrapper, of which we have just received specimens.



The design resembles that of the stamp on the previous wrapper, and this issue may have been overlooked in consequence; but we do not think it has been out long.

It may be remembered that there was some confusion at the end of last year as to a variety in the paper of these bands. The original issue was on very pale buff paper, about $9\frac{1}{4} \times 5$ inches; last year the paper was changed to almost white, $10\frac{7}{8} \times 5$ inches; while the new type is on straw-coloured paper, the same size as the last.

Wrapper. 1 c., blue; straw-coloured wove paper, $10\frac{7}{8} \times 5$ inches; 280×127 mm.

We give also an illustration of the new $\frac{1}{2}$ c., described in our number for July.



Cape of Good Hope.—We have received a new post card for this colony, we are probably right in saying, of De La Rueish origin. The stamp, in the right upper corner, is the same as that on the newsband (illustrated in the April number). The inscriptions are the same as those on the current inland cards of Great Britain, with the addition of "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE," in Roman capitals, between the two lines. The card is the stout white quality supplied to the British public at 8d. per dozen, and the colour of the impression is about the same as that of the home article.

Post Card. 1d., red-brown; white card; 122×75 mm.

On the back of the specimen before us is some information as to the new postal rates in the Cape colony, from which we extract the following:

"Letters posted in the colony, Basutoland, and the Transkeian territories will require a 2d. stamp per half-ounce, instead of 3d. as now." We presume, therefore, that a 2d. stamp is about to be issued; perhaps a *provisional* of that value may be in use already. Let us hope there are some varieties of surcharge. We learn further that a parcel post has been introduced, the rate being 3d. for every 4 oz., with a maximum limit of 4 lbs. The parcels may be closed, "but in closing the parcel the sender has to sign a small label, on which there is a declaration that the parcel does not contain any letter, newspaper, or any other article liable to a higher

rate of postage." This is an ingenious regulation, which we recommend to the notice of Mr. Fawcett.

France.—We have been shown a curiosity in the shape of an envelope, the postage on which appears to have been partly prepaid by the stamp cut from one of the current 10 c. post cards. We say *appears* to be, because the specimen in question is not an entirely satisfactory one, though it comes to us from a source which precludes all possibility of its being anything worse than a joke, if there can be anything worse in so solemn a matter as philately!

French Colonies.—Mr. G. Campbell kindly informs us that he has met with the 35 c. (Type of France, 1876), surcharged in black, 25, with a thick bar above and below, employed at Papeete, chief town of Tahiti, Society Islands.

Guatemala.—There seems to be no doubt that the surcharges we described last month are fraudulent. The obsolete remainders of the stamps which bear them were disposed of to dealers by the Government of Guatemala, and some of these appear to have fallen into bad hands. Surcharges corresponding with those we described may be at once rejected.

Hong Kong.—We are informed that a specimen of the 10 dollars fiscal stamp, surcharged 12^o cents, has been met with genuinely used for postage. The issue of this stamp was announced some time since, and it was supposed at first that it was a provisional *postage* stamp, but it turned out to be a fiscal. Now, however, it appears to have been put to postal use, though probably it passed by accident.

Fiscal used for postage.

Adhesive. 12 c. on 10 dollars, rose.

Jhind.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. kindly send us a set of five values recently issued by this state. The designs are in the same style as that of the previous issues, usually known by the name Punjab, but are of different patterns for the different values. In each case the characters denoting the value are surmounted by a letter "R." In the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., they are enclosed in a frame resembling a heart inverted; in the 1 a., in a small octagon; in the 8 a., in a fancy diamond; while in the 2 a. and 4 a. they are not enclosed in a frame, but merely surrounded by the foliate ornaments, which in the other three values fill the space between the inner and outer frames.

They are in sheets of fifty, each stamp on the sheet being of a different type, the five values producing 250 varieties. If collectors do their duty, and go in for an entire sheet of each value, the natives will find that they have adopted an excellent method of raising the wind; on the other hand, we think it our duty to warn them that if they repeat these little jokes too often they will

probably only succeed in raising the (Jh)indignation of philatelists.

After that we need only say that the stamps in question are printed on thin toned paper, and are imperforate.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, yellow.
1	" brown.
2	" dull blue.
4	" sea-green.
8	" vermilion.

Labuan.—We have received a specimen of a permanent 8 c. stamp at last ; the type is the same as that of the other values.

Adhesive. 8 c., carmine ; *wmk.* Crown and C.C. ; *perf.* 14.

Liberia.—Our illustrations represent the new adhesives and the stamp on the flap of the envelope for this republic, described in our numbers for July and August.



Mauritius.—Mr. W. Armistead kindly informs us that he has the 4 c. with the C. A. watermark.

Adhesive. 4 c., orange ; *wmk.* Crown and C. A.

Mexico.—We hear that the stamps we described last month (and illustrate here) are already obsolete. We have not seen the same values in a fresh type ; but Mr. Campbell, to whom we are indebted for the above information, sends us a 12 c. of the type of the 1879 issue, and tells us that a 24 c. and a new 50 c. of the same design have appeared. Other correspondents add 18 c. and 100 c. to the list.



<i>Adhesives.</i>	12 c., brown.
	18 c., dark brown.
	24 c., lilac.
	50 c., brownish yellow.
	100 c., orange.

We have also to thank Mr. Campbell for the description of a new card ; it is similar to that fully described in our June number, but the stamps are of the *numeral* type, 3 c., carmine, embossed in the upper rectangle, 2 c., green, in the lower ; inscriptions, &c., in blue on buff card.

Post Card. 5 c., carmine, green and blue on buff.

Perak.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. for the information that the 2 c. Straits Settlements is now surcharged “P” only for use in this State.

Adhesive. 2 c., brown; black surcharge P.

Persia.—The same correspondents kindly send us specimens of new 5 and 10 *shahi* stamps. The denominations *centimes* and *francs* appear to have been given up in favour of the native currency. Perhaps a Conservative government has come into power!

The lower value is of the type of the accompanying illustration. The 10 shahi is of the recently-issued type, illustrated in the number for April; but the numerals in this case also are on white, and the characters at the top are as given in the illustration for the 50 c. The design and the inscriptions are in black; the figures 10 are in red; the ground of the circles, of the central oval, and of the inscribed labels is *white*, that of the rest of the design *buff*; the border is red.



Adhesives. 5 shahi, green; *perf.* 12.

10 „ black, red, and buff; *perf.* 13.

Porto Rico.—*L'Ami des Timbres* has met with an obliterated specimen of the 5 c. de peso, 1881, in *brown* instead of in pale blue.

Mr. T. A. Stodart has shown us a specimen of the 10 c. de p., brown, probably of the issue of 1879, but dated 1375; the stamp in question is obliterated, and the postmark renders the last figure rather indistinct, but it certainly resembles a 5 more closely than any other; the 3 is perfectly plain, and the whole impression is clear and good. This variety is no doubt due to broken figures, but they are broken in a very curious manner.

Prussia.—Monsieur G. Fouré kindly sends us some observations on the subject of the perforated stamps we described last month.

What he tells us proves beyond doubt that the perforation was not official, but then we never for one moment supposed that it was. He also states that a postal regulation of the period ordered that “all stamps too closely cut, or in any way suspicious in appearance, should be refused,” and that therefore stamps unofficially perforated would not have been allowed to pass. But accidents do happen even in the best regulated post-offices, and those curiosities may have passed unnoticed. The question is, Did they do so?

The owner of the specimens we described tells us that they had been in a collection some five or six years; they were not apparently offered to him as curiosities or rarities, and we have never

heard of similar specimens being offered to anyone else. Nobody appears to have tried to swindle anyone with them. They may have been made by someone for his own amusement; but the nature of the perforation is uncommon, and it is very neatly done.

Queensland.—Of the same type as the 2s., blue, described last month, a 5s., carmine, has arrived.

Adhesive. 5s., carmine; *wmk.* Crown and Q.; *perf.* 12.

We have been requested to give a word of caution on the subject of fiscals used postally. Specimens are said to be coming over very nicely postmarked and all that, but which have never done duty on letters.

Russia.—Mr. Breitfuss kindly sends us some beautiful impressions of the current 5 kop. and 7 kop., which he states are essays of colour. They are printed on the usual laid paper, with watermark of wavy lines, and perforated 15. The colours are not soluble in water.

Proofs or essays of colour.

5 kop., sea-green, violet-brown, orange, carmine, ultramarine.

7 kop., pale brown, centre orange.

„ ultramarine „ carmine.

„ violet „ dark green.

Orgueyeff—Bessarabia.—M. Moens informs us that a new design (see accompanying illustration) has been adopted by this district, two earlier ones having been suppressed; the first, because it resembled too closely that of the imperial issues; and the second, because it was an imitation of the stamps of the Levant Company. Let us hope that at last rest may be found. Impression in black and colour on white.



Adhesive. 3 kop., black and rose; *perf.* 12.

Zienkow.—Poltava.—From the same source we learn that the 3 kopec stamp is changed in colour from red to brown.

Adhesive. 3 kop., brown-bistre.

St. Christopher.—Mr. W. Clifford sends us a strip of these, similar to that described under the head of Antigua, and to which the same remarks apply.

Selangor.—The same correspondents that informed us of the new Perak variety tell us of a similar one for Selangor. All three States, therefore, now have adopted the simplest form of surcharge, and we sincerely trust they will stick to it, and not print it in more varieties of type than they can help.

Adhesive. 2 c. brown; black surcharge S.

Shanghai.—We learn from Mr. Armistead that the 60 cash, green, exists *perf.* 11½ as well as 15. On looking over our own few specimens, we find we have the 20 cash, lilac, *perf.* 15 at top and bottom, and 11½ at the sides. It is a capital thing to have two

perforating machines in working order. A little judicious manipulation of these will save the trouble of making those surcharges, of which collectors are beginning to get rather tired.

Adhesives. 20 cash, lilac; *perf.* $11\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.
60 „ green; *perf.* $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Spain.—Señor Duro kindly sends us a cutting from the *Revista de Correos* containing a short article by himself on a curious Essay proposed in 1877. It appears that the *Annunciador Filatelico*, a periodical published in Bogota, described a stamp said to have been invented by a Mr. Mays, of Philadelphia, the peculiarity of which consisted in its having a coupon attached to it, which was to be torn off by the postal officials as a means of cancellation. Mr. Mays seems to have obtained a patent for this so-called invention, which Señor Duro very justly points out is by no means a novelty. He describes a label of a similar nature, the design of which consists of a castle in an oval in the centre, a scroll above lettered “ESPANA,” and a semicircular band below lettered “25 CENTIMOS,” with foliate ornaments completing the rectangle; along the bottom runs a row of perforations, and below this is a label, about one-third the size of that described above, and lettered “CORREOS;” this latter formed the *coupon* which was to be detached in order to cancel the stamp.

But the idea which Mr. Mays seems to have revived dates much further back than 1877. An essay of a similar kind was proposed for France; we cannot find any record of the exact date, but it is alluded to in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for March, 1865. And, indeed, this very system has been employed, in a rough sort of way, for the last ten years in Afghanistan; perforation is not employed, but the principle is the same, and a very bad one it is for collectors of *used* stamps.

Straits Settlements.—The 2 c. has been received with the new watermark.

Adhesive. 2 c., brown; *wmk.* Crown and C. A.

We now want this variety surcharged “P.,” “S.,” and “S. U.” in a few different types, and then we shall be comparatively happy.

Sweden.—We have received a specimen of the 6 öre, official card, which differs from those we have seen previously in being on smooth white card instead of rough greyish; the colour of the impression also is a more decided *lilac*. The design and inscriptions remain unchanged.

Official Post Card. 6 öre, lilac; white card, 148×82 mm.

Tasmania.—We have received a sketch of a private post card, which we learn was employed in this colony so long ago as October, 1880. In the upper right-hand corner is a space marked for a stamp, lettered “INLAND POSTAGE 2D., TOWN POSTAGE 1D.,” in six lines; in the upper centre, “WALCH'S—TASMANIAN POST

CARD," in two lines; below this, "*All persons who approve of the introduction of a penny postal card for delivery in any part of the colony are solicited to encourage the movement by the use of this card;*" then, "*The address only,*" &c., followed by the word "*To,*" all enclosed in an ornamental frame $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and printed in rose on whity-brown and on white card $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ inches.

How the "movement" was to be encouraged by the use of the above card we do not quite understand, unless the post-office authorities were expected to be so annoyed at seeing it that they would issue one of their own in self-defence. Anyhow, it does not seem to have produced the desired effect at present; at least, we have not yet seen a post card for this colony, though the correspondent who kindly communicates the above alludes to one.

Since writing the above, we learn from Mr. Campbell that Walch's movement has at last been crowned with success; the following is the description of a post card recently issued: Stamp (type of adhesive of 1870) in right upper corner; inscription in three lines in upper centre—"POST CARD" (with the Arms of Great Britain between the two words) "TASMANIA"—"THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c.; three dotted lines for the address, the first headed by *To*; all enclosed in a frame (110×71 mm.) formed of two parallel lines with a cable pattern between them; coloured impression on buff card.

Post Card. 1d., crimson on buff.

Transvaal.—Mr. W. Clifford has shown us a specimen of the 3d., pale lilac on green paper, apparently of the issue of May and June, 1879, but without any surcharge. The stamp in question is obliterated, and probably escaped the over-printing accidentally.

Trinidad.—Mr. Tapling kindly lends us a card which we have not seen before described, but which was probably prepared in 1879, at the same time as the provisional card of that date. It differs from the latter in having the top line of the inscription omitted, and in being lettered "INLAND POST CARD" instead of "FOREIGN POST CARD." The frame, &c., are the same; the impression is in *black* instead of *red*. Can any of our readers give us any information about this resuscitation?

We hear that a new set of stamps is about to be issued for this colony, consisting of the following values: $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d., 1s., and 5s. We fear that this means that Britannia will shortly cease to "rule the waves" in Trinidadian waters, and that the De La Rue ticket is to be the one in future. We are informed that the provisional 1d. on 6d., about which we published a query last month, were in use as early as May 10th, and continued in circulation for three subsequent mails.

Uruguay.—We give an illustration of the new 2 c., described last month.



Wurtemberg.—Mr. Campbell sends us a new variety of official post card, which is not formed from one of the obsolete post cards for ordinary use, but consists of a plain buff card, 140 × 76 mm., bearing in the upper left-hand corner Type 3 of the inscribed circle containing the arms; in the upper right is a dotted circle for the postmark; in the lower left, "POST-TELEGR.—E. B.—DIENST-SACHE," in two lines; three dotted lines for the address, the third underlined.

The same correspondent also sends us a description of a new type of surcharge, found on the 1 kreuzer card of February, 1875. Over the impressed stamp is struck the arms enclosed in a circle, lettered above "DRUCKEREI," and below "DER K. W. VERKERSTALTEN." On the lines for the address are printed the words "KONIGL. DIENSTSACHE."

Official Post Cards. Black on buff.

„ on 1 kr., green; type of February, 1875.

THE STAMPS OF JAPAN.

BY E. D. BACON.

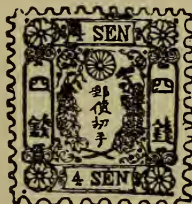
(Continued from page 119.)

ENVELOPES.

THESE are of two shapes, one having a flap at the back, similar to those of our own country; the other like a sack, with a small straight flap at the top. The envelopes must be held, and mounted in the album, placing the stamp upright, and showing a greater length than breadth, and not as with our own, which show exactly the reverse. The reason for these curious shapes is, *first*, that the Japanese write from top to bottom, and from right to left, and consequently it is more convenient for them to have an envelope of this shape, and so have the address, &c., in a few long columns, instead of in several shorter ones; and, *secondly*, note-paper is sold in Japan by the piece of 10 and 15 *sakou* (3 *sakou* equalling about 1 mètre), and not in quires and reams, as with us; and from this they cut off just the length required for their letter, so we can understand how these long shapes are the most useful they could have for enclosing their letters.

Issue Meiji—12th month, 6th year. December, 1873.

Four values on native wove paper, very similar to European, the machinery for making the paper having been imported from Europe. The stamp is



engraved in *taille-douce*, is printed in colour in the left upper angle, and is of the same type as that of the 1, 2, 4, and 6 sen adhesives, issued February,

1874. There are two varieties of embossed ornaments, or tresses, on the flaps of the 1 and 2 sen envelopes—those first issued having a branch of the



Paulownia, with seven blossoms, twisted into a circle, and the second having a kind of chrysanthemum, with buds and leaves. The *sacks* have no seal or tress. The gum goes along nearly the whole flap of the *envelope*, and quite across that of the *sack*. In the 1 and 2 sen envelopes, with the second variety of ornament, the gum is narrower, and does not extend so far.

Envelopes with FIRST variety of ornament on flap.

1 sen, blue (shades), syll. char. 1, 2.	Size, 65 × 118 mm.
2 „ yellow „ „ 1, 2, 3.	„ 76 × 126 „
4 „ rose „ „ 1, 2, 3, 4.	„ 81 × 154 „

Envelopes with SECOND variety of ornament on flap.

1 sen, blue (shades), syll. char. 7.
2 „ yellow „ „ 5.

SACKS.

2 sen, yellow (shades), syll. char. 1.	Size, 47 × 173 mm.
4 „ rose „ „ 1, 2.	„ 73 × 198 „
6 „ violet-brown „ „ 1, 2, 3.	„ 100 × 227 „

Issue Meiji—2nd month, 7th year. February, 1874.

Four values on wove paper. The stamp is engraved in *taille-douce*, is printed in colour in the left upper angle, and is of the same type as that on the previous issue; but the two bottom Japanese characters in the centre of the 1, 2, and 4 sen, and to left of the chrysanthemum on the 6 sen stamp, differ, and now read, "*fou hi*," that is, "*envelope*," the whole inscription reading, "*Postage envelope*," in lieu of "*Postage stamp*." The envelopes of this issue only exist with the *second* variety of embossed seal, or tress. The gum extends along nearly the whole length of the flap of the envelopes, and quite across that of the sacks.

ENVELOPES.

1 sen, blue (shades), syll. char. 1, 6.	Size, 65 × 117 mm.
2 „ yellow „ „ 1.	„ 76 × 125 „
4 „ rose „ „ 3.	„ 81 × 153 „

SACKS.

2 sen, yellow (shades), syll. char. 1, 10.	Size, 47 × 173 mm.
4 „ rose „ „ 1.	„ 71 × 196 „
6 „ violet-brown „ „ 1, 4.	„ 98 × 225 „

REMARKS.—I possess a cut 2 sen yellow stamp of this issue, having the syll. char. 4; but as I only have the *stamp*, I cannot say whether it belongs to an envelope or a sack.

Issue Meiji—? month, 11th year. Early in 1878.

One value on wove paper, thinner than that of the previous issues. The stamp is printed in colour, and is placed in the left upper angle, the design consisting of the centre part of the 2 sen adhesive issued in May, 1876; but the two little ornaments at the sides, dividing the Japanese and English inscriptions on the band, are replaced by two solid white circles, inscribed in coloured letters, in the left "2," and in the right "S," the whole surrounded by an engine-turned, oval, festooned frame. The flap of the *sack* is now pointed like an ordinary envelope, and not cut straight across, as in the preceding issues. The gum extends along nearly the whole length of the flap, the embossed



ornament on which consists of a plain circular buckle, with the centre filled in with a cross-hatched groundwork. The sacks are destitute of ornament.

ENVELOPES.

2 sen, bistre (shades). Size, 76×127 mm.

Variety with no ornament on flap.

2 sen, bistre.

SACK.

2 sen, bistre (shades). Size, 62×184 mm.

REMARKS.—In giving the size of the envelopes and cards, it is to be noted that I have given the dimensions of the *width* by the *height*.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Issue Meiji—8th year. End of 1875.

One value on very thin native fibrous laid paper, measuring 275×46 mm. The stamp is printed in colour, and the design consists of a plain upright oval, measuring $29\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in width, enclosing at top the chrysanthemum, and at each side a branch of the "*Paulownia Imperialis*," the leaves of which bear the value in *antique* characters, the branches being crossed at the bottom. The centre is filled in with several *antique* characters, reading "*Chimboun Tai Chi*;" that is, "Band for newspapers."

2 rin 5 maus. = $\frac{1}{4}$ sen, red (shades very light to very dark).



REMARKS.—This band is for the sole use of editors of newspapers, and can only be used by them for sending their papers to their customers.

Same issue? For Registered Newspapers.

One value, on similar paper to that last described, the dimensions being the same. The stamp is also very similar, but the chrysanthemum is larger, and the branches of the *Paulownia* are not broken by the value; the inscription in the centre also differs, and now reads, "*Katitome Chimboun Chi*;" that is, "Newspapers registered by the post-office."

Without expressed value, red.

Issue Meiji—? month, 15th year. 1882.

I find the following band described in the *Timbre-Poste* for August of this year, which without doubt replaces one if not both of those issued at the end of 1875. The design is very similar to those just described; but the branches of the *Paulownia* are tied with a bow, instead of being simply crossed, and they are not broken by the value, as this is now placed in a straight line directly beneath the chrysanthemum. The centre inscription is different from either of the other two bands, and I am sorry I am unable to give the translation. The design is enclosed within a double lined upright oval, in place of a single line. The stamp is impressed in colour on ordinary yellowish-white paper, measuring 280×47 mm.

2 rin 5 maus. = $\frac{1}{4}$ sen, red.

(To be continued.)



Notes and Queries.

G. M.—We do not know whether any of the United States 60 dollars newspaper stamps have been met with by collectors used, but we have no reason to doubt that this value has been made use of. You are perhaps not aware that these labels are not employed in the ordinary manner; they are not attached to packets of newspapers, but are handed in to the post-office officials in payment of the postage. They are then obliterated, and are supposed to be retained by the department. Used specimens of some of the values have found their way into the hands of collectors, but the specimens thus met with are but a very small proportion of those used.

J. N. M. enquires for the best means of getting grease out of stamps without injuring them. Careful manipulation with a bit of blotting-paper and a hot iron might produce the desired effect, but perhaps some of our readers can tell us of a better plan. This correspondent also kindly informs us that he possesses Great Britain 1s. green, plate 13, and Denmark 8 öre, both with inverted watermarks.

J. B.—The words "Too late" *written* across any English stamps would not produce a collectable variety. They were probably written thus instead of on the envelope by accident.

E. H. W.—Many thanks for your communication, of which you will see we have made use.

T. M. W.—Many thanks for your letter, which unfortunately we have not room for this month. We would beg to point out, however, that the fact of the "V.R." 1d. being intended for official use only would not prevent specimens of it being sent to postmasters—the stamps thus distributed being specimens of what they might expect to meet with upon letters, not only of those which they were to sell to the public.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IV.

OCTOBER, 1882.

No. 45.



T is a novel sensation to have been nearly three months in a country where there was absolutely no news, either foreign or local, and that experience has recently been ours. When we got back to England we had much to learn. The Egyptian war had been begun and ended, and various important though minor events had become matters of history during our absence. Yet, such is the strength of a ruling passion, it was not a file of the *Times* we went for first, but that of the *Record*, which, having mastered, we came to the conclusion was much improved. We had never before perused *Records* which contained so much that was new to us as those of the past three months.

But now our innocent glee is somewhat dashed by the necessity which once more stares us in the face of setting to work again ourselves, and of penning some sort of greeting to our gentle readers, when we would much rather shake them by the hand instead. We have not got fairly into harness again, and have far more to learn than to discourse of. At one time we thought we might have been in a position to treat of the postal system of Iceland ; but, after careful inquiry, we could discover no traces of system.

There seems to be one post, at uncertain intervals, from the north of the island to Reykjavick, the capital. The letters for other localities are taken on by any one who happens to be going in that direction. On our way home we paid a visit to the Post-office at

Reykjavick, a small wooden building, where books and stationery are also sold. The procedure, when we asked if perchance there was a letter for us, reminded us strongly of Sir Daniel Cooper's account of the management of the Post-office at Honolulu in olden times. All the letters addressed *poste-restante*, many of them of ancient date, were handed to us to select from. It is well that our integrity was not tested by any missive which had the appearance of containing a remittance, for we were getting very hard up. But then dishonesty is unknown amongst the simple Icelanders, who therefore trust foreigners as they do one another. The chief work of the Post-office seems to devolve on a very smart little boy of about twelve; whilst the worthy Postmaster, in gold-banded cap, beams benevolently on all comers, and smokes cruel bad cigars, the fumes of which are eminently calculated to work chemical changes in the colours of the stamps.

Having demonstrated the impossibility of our writing anything upon the only postal arrangements, regarding which, after so long an absence, we could be expected to be coached, it only remains for us, before making our bow, to perform a solemn duty, in holding up to execration the misdeeds of a criminal we have been called upon to expose. A correspondent sends us the price list of one John Huskisson, of 13, Edinburgh Street, Liverpool, together with samples of stamps bought from him, which are of the lowest type of German forgeries. John Huskisson sells sets of five Bolivias, including the 500 c. black, for 7d., of Shanghai, nine stamps of the first issue for 1s., and has many other sets equally cheap and nasty. He points out that his "prices are much less than *one half* the catalogue prices, and in all cases *cash must be sent with order.*" Some of his wares must be expected to differ from the genuine articles to at least the same extent as his spelling deviates from accepted orthography. "Guatamala, Romania, Serra Leone, and Otterman stamps," cannot be quite the same as those of countries phonetically similar.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—Adorned with a stamp of the same type as that of the recently issued adhesives, we have a newsband. At the top of the fold intended for the address is "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" in Roman capitals. A little lower down, to the left, is *Impresos*, both inscriptions being underlined. At the bottom of the band is "LIBRERIA EUROPEA. L. Jacobsen & Ca., 242, Calle Florida, Buenos Aires." The inscriptions are printed in the same colour as the stamp. The top part of the band has the corners cut, and is gummed.

Newsband. $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo, brown, on buff paper. Size, 247 × 165 mm.

Austria.—*L'Ami des Timbres* has seen the 10 kr. Pneumatic Card with the words "AUFGABE-AEMTER" beneath the arms instead of "AUFGABE-STATIONEN," and with four lines of inscription between the arms and the stamp.

Pneumatic Post Card. 10 kreuzer, blue on pale blue.

Der Welt Post mentions the current cards for German and Bohemian Provinces, printed on dull rose instead of on light buff card.

Post Card. 2 kreutzer, brown on dull rose, for German and Bohemian Provinces.

Azores.—We have the last issued 25 and 50 reis Portuguese stamps, surcharged for use in these islands in letters of a different type to those lately in use. The present surcharge is in black block letters $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, and measures 10 mm. in length. We have not seen the 50 reis with the larger surcharge. Does it exist?

Adhesives. 25 reis, violet-brown; small black surcharge.
50 „ blue „

Bangkok.—Under the heading of Straits Settlements we described last August the 10 cents of that colony surcharged with a capital B in black, but were unable to explain its *raison d'être*. We have just seen the 2 cents, with similar surcharge, on an envelope postmarked Bangkok, and the mystery is now solved.

Adhesives. 2 c., brown } current Straits Settlements; surcharged B in black.
10 c., black }

Barbados.—The annexed cut represents the type of the new Barbados chronicled in our last number.

Bavaria.—The *Timbre-Poste* signals the reply-paid 3+3 pfennige card with the arms in an oval shield.

Post Card.

3+3 pfennige, yellow-green on grey.



Brazil.—Of the latest type, *i.e.* with the larger head in a larger circle, we have received the new 10 reis postage stamp. The central and upper portion of the design is the same as in the 100 reis; but the arabesques at the sides and bottom are different, and there is a long scroll beneath the portrait inscribed “DEZ REIS,” in black Roman capitals. There are no numerals of value on the stamp:

Adhesive. 10 reis black, on white laid paper; machine *perf.* 13.

Canada.—We have seen a used *imperforate* copy of the 5 cents, 1859, which is beyond challenge.

Adhesive. 5 c., red. Issue of 1st July, 1859. *Imperforate.*

Cape of Good Hope.—From this colony we have received the new Twopenny adhesive, of the same design as the rest of the series—the Penny with new watermark, and the Threepence of the original pale rose shade surcharged with the numeral 3 reversed.

Adhesives. 1d., carmine-rose } *wmk.* C. A. and Crown; *perf.* 14.
2d., bistre }

Cyprus.—An official in the Post-office at Larnaca writes us as follows: “I beg to draw your attention to the attached specimens of stamps, which have been returned to a friend of mine in Cyprus by some stamp-dealer to whom genuine Cyprus stamps had been forwarded. You will at once see that the whole of them are forgeries, and I may say that large quantities of similar forgeries are known to be in circulation. The stamp which I have marked A is an old English penny stamp without letters in the top corners, and was never issued by the Cyprus Post-office. The word ‘Cyprus’ printed across the stamps is considerably smaller than in the genuine ones, and the obliterations are evidently those of London offices. Collectors should be on their guard.”



We illustrate the 30 Paras provisional which we described in June.

Fiji.—The Five shilling adhesive has made its appearance, and is not a bad-looking label for a colonial production. It is of the same shape, dimensions, and perforation as the One Shilling. The same profile portrait of Her Majesty on ground of horizontal lines occupies the central circle, which is printed in rose. A fancy black label, with row of pearls on the top, surmounts the circle, and is inscribed “FIJI” in white block letters; whilst below an eccentric *cartouche* is lettered in two lines “FIVE SHILLINGS” in the same type and contrast of colours. In the upper corners are octagon blocks with the numeral 5, and in each of the lower spandrels is a shaded five-rayed star. The groundwork of all but the central part of the stamp, save for the labels of solid colours, is of vertical lines.

Adhesive. 5s., black and rose, on white wove paper; shape, long rectangular; *perf.* 10.

France.—Of the same type as the 30 centimes which we illustrated in June, 1881, we now have twelve more values of the *Chiffre-taxé* stamps.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1 centime)				15 centime
2 "				20 "
3 "	}	Black, on white <i>glacé</i> paper ; <i>perf. 13½.</i>		40 "
4 "				1 franc
5 "				2 "
10 "				5 "

The new envelopes and newspaper bands are now in circulation. The stamps upon them are identical with the current adhesives. The envelopes have plain rounded and pointed flaps.

<i>Envelopes.</i> 15 centimes : blue on pale blue wove paper. Sizes,		{	146 × 112
			121 × 95
			115 × 75
<i>Wrappers.</i> 1 "	lilac on buff manilla paper.	{	Size.
2 "	red-brown "		320 × 55

Great Britain.—On the 2nd instant the reply-paid post cards were issued to an eager and expectant public. In design they are the same as the single cards. On the left hand side is printed, in block type, in three lines, "THE ANNEXED CARD—IS INTENDED FOR—THE ANSWER." On the reply card, below the words "to be written," is "REPLY" in Roman capitals. The cards are perforated along the bend, which in the stout cards is strengthened by having a piece of paper gummed along it. Each card is exactly the same size as the single ones, and when doubled the reverse of the first card protects the face of the "reply."

<i>Reply-paid Cards.</i>	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ d. ;	red-brown on thin buff card.
	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ d. ; "	on stout white card.

Haiti.—We have seen the 5 cent machine-perforated, and are informed that the 7 cent has been met with similarly treated.

<i>Adhesives.</i> 5 cent, green }	<i>machine perf. 13.</i>
7 " blue }	

Helsingfors.—We borrow from the *Timbre-Poste* the following text to our illustrations. The stamps are issued by the Steamship Company of Helmi and Rungala, which plies between Helsingfors and the island of Rungala. There are two series ; *videlicet*,

HELMI. 1st type.	25 penni, dark blue	} Lithographed and printed in colour on white paper ; <i>perf. 11½.</i>
	30 " bright violet	
	40 " orange red	
	60 " green	
RUNGALA. 2nd type.	20 " dark blue	
	25 " lilac-brown	
	30 " brown	
	50 " green	
	1 mark, dark violet	



It will be noticed that our contemporary speaks throughout of Rungala, whereas in the illustration we find Runsala. Who is right, the engraver or the printer?

India.—The new One Anna postage stamp is now in circulation. In design it is not unlike our current Halfpenny; for the inscriptions on which must be substituted "INDIA POSTAGE above and "ONE ANNA" below, in white block letters on colour. The angles are less naked than those of the stamp we are reminded of, being filled in with arabesques.

Adhesive. 1 anna, chocolate; wmk. star; perf. 14.



Jhind.—The accompanying illustrations portray the new issue for this state, which we described last month.



Luxemburg.—Our illustration depicts one of the new stamps in course of preparation. It strikes one as being but a feeble imitation of the current French issue. The letters on the bale which supports the knee of Mercury are "A. M." and "E. M.," and stand, we are informed by M. Moens, for A. Marc, the designer, and E. Mouchon, the engraver of the stamps. They are not likely to be in circulation so soon as M. Moens supposes. We have before us a letter from the Director of Posts at Luxemburg, in which he says that they are still in the hands of the manufacturers, and will not be issued until the stock of stamps actually in use is exhausted, which will hardly be before the end of the year. We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that the new series will consist



of the following values, printed in Holland, on white paper, perforation unknown.

<i>Adhesives.</i> 1 centime, violet	20 centimes, orange
2 " grey	25 " ultramarine
4 " yellow	30 " dark green
5 " pale green	50 " pale brown
10 " carmine	1 franc, lilac
12½ " greyish-blue	5 " brown

The current 5 centimes, yellow, Dutch impression, surcharged "s. p." in black, is now in circulation.

M. Moens chronicles a new Postal Union reply-paid card, of Dutch imprint, which was issued early in September, and is on light buff instead of on white card. The inscriptions also are changed as regards type.

Post Card. 10 × 10 centimes, yellow-bistre on pale buff.

Mexico.—Several of the foreign philatelic journals, and notably *Der Philatelist*, fall foul of us for having been the first to mislead them by chronicling the small *Porte de Mar* stamps on thin paper, which are now said to be bogus productions, of which the Mexican Post-office disclaims all knowledge. *Der Philatelist* reproduces an article from *The Collector's Library Table*, which paper it describes as the organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York. The *C. L. T.*, after stating that Scott and Co., of New York, have been officially informed by the Mexican authorities that the stamps in question are false, winds up with the following peroration, which, not having seen the original, we can only re-translate from the German: "The description and illustration of these stamps came from England, which is tolerably plain proof of their place of issue. We demand from England an explanation and defence."

We can have no hesitation in giving our American cousins the explanation they demand. The defence we will leave for them to undertake. The stamps we described, which have nothing wildly improbable in their appearance, were sent to us by Mr. Chute, of Boston, *Massachusetts*, not of *Lincolnshire*.

The 4 cents, yellow, head of Juarez, type of 1874, comes to us printed on the miserable thin paper now generally employed for the Mexican stamps.

In addition to the card we described last month, we have seen another similar, but with only one, the upper, stamp.

Post Card. 3 cents, lake and blue on greyish buff.

Mozambique.—Of the familiar type we have received.

<i>Adhesives.</i> 10 reis, green
50 " blue.

Orange Free State.—We have another provisional concocted out of the Five Shilling adhesive, which is surcharged "½d." in very small numerals and letter, and has the original value effaced by a black bar. There may be many varieties. A letter from the Postmaster at Bloemfontein informs us that provisional Threepenny

stamps were to be issued about the 24th of September, and that the new Halfpenny and Threepenny stamps are expected in November.

Provisional. ½d. surcharged in black on the 5/- green.

Paraguay.—The 10 centavos, green, seems to be in use again. We have seen several, which we are assured have franked letters quite recently.

Peru.—The reign of surcharges appears to be at an end. All the mail matter recently received from this country seems to be franked by Chilean stamps, pure and simple. And yet we have recently seen the 2 centavos, purple, unused, surcharged with the Chilean arms in red and in orange-yellow, instead of in black. Whether these stamps are remainders of unissued stock, or merely essays which had to give place to the black surcharge with which we are familiar, we cannot say.

Philippines.—We have seen the provisional 8c. de peso (surcharged on the 100 mils. de peso, rose), of the second and smaller type, with the word "CORREOS" misspelt "CORRZOS." The "z" is a well-formed letter, and not a badly-printed "E."

Prince Edward's Island.—We have to warn our readers against forgeries of the 4 cents, green, which appear to be pretty extensively circulated. Dealers, at any rate, should be aware that the genuine remainders are only to be procured in one quarter, and yet a small dealer has lately been taken in with the forgeries. In addition to sundry other imperfections, the imitations are of a very chalky hue, and the perforation ought to condemn them at once.

Russia.—*Bougourouslan* (Province of Samara). The *Timbre-Poste* stands sponsor for the stamp, of which we annex an illustration. It is printed in black on coloured paper.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, rose ; *perf.* 7.



Liebedian (Province of Tamboff).—Our next illustration represents the newly-issued 5 kop., described in our July number.



Our readers will perceive that, as M. Moens very justly remarks in the August and September numbers of the *Timbre-Poste*, it in no way resembles the previous issue for this district. But then if they (and M. Moens) will kindly refer to our July number they (and he) will see that we never said that it did.

Shadrinsk (Province of Perm).—Mr. John Siewert, of Moscow, writes us as follows : "On the 24th April last the Shadrinsk Zemstvo ordered from Mr. Ferd. Neuberger, lithographer, of this city, 50,000 stamps of the value of 3 kopecks each, in sheets of 10 × 10, or 100 stamps. The stamps were to bear the Shadrinsk

arms—a fox—and to be gummed and perforated. On the 29th June the Zemstvo acknowledged receipt of the stamps, and thanked Mr. Neuberger for his pretty execution of them. I had no idea until to-day that any of the rural stamps were printed in Moscow, their execution being generally so bad. It was by mere chance that I heard it from Mr. Neuberger, one of the first lithographers here, at whose office I saw the official letters referred to above. I shall get more information about some other rurals." Our correspondent sends us specimens of the new stamps, which are certainly much better done than the old ones, although there is not much alteration in the design. The fox is, as before, within an oval, with the same inscription in white on colour. Below the oval and following its curve is the value in words. A double-lined white circle in each corner contains the coloured numeral of value, and the background is formed of arabesques.

Adhesives. 3 kop., green, lithographed on stout white wove paper ;
perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

St. Christopher.—The Halfpenny, Twopence-halfpenny, and the Fourpence have the new wmk.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., red brown. } *Wmk. C.A. and Crown.*
4d., blue.

Selangor.—This is a portrait of the stamp described in our last.

Straits Settlements.—The 8 cents is now watermarked *C.A. and Crown*.



Tasmania.—Dr. Viner writes us : "The Tasmanian Post Card is a mystery to me. I had some sent to me direct last February, and now all the magazines speak of them as something quite novel." Then why did our good friend, bless him ! not gratify us with a sight of them in February ?

Transvaal.—We are indebted to Dr. Viner for a provisional Penny formed by surcharging the Threepence (Queen's head issue), "EEN PENNY" in Black Roman capitals. Judging from its comparative neatness, we should doubt the surcharge being a local one, The initial letters are 3 and the others 2 mm. high, and the surcharge measures 17 mm. in length.

Provisional. 1d., surcharged in black on the 3d. olive-green of 1878.



Trinidad.—The current One Penny Stamps seem just now to be frequently cut in two obliquely, and the two halves used as halfpenny stamps.

Provisional. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., half of 1d., red, black surcharge.

Our illustration represents the 1d. provisional described in June.

Venezuela.—M. Moens, in his September number, gives the accompanying illustration as representing the type of the new Venezuelan postage stamps. We are inclined to think he is wrong; for the decree, of which we gave a translation in June, expressly states that the postage stamps will be inscribed *Correos de Venezuela*, and have the portrait turned to the left. We have seen several of the stamps we now illustrate, but always used as fiscals. The colour, which M. Moens omits to give, is green; that of the 5 centavos postage stamp was announced as blue.



THE STAMPS OF JAPAN.

BY E. D. BACON.

(Continued from page 151.)

POST CARDS.

Issue Meiji—12th month, 6th year. 1st December, 1873.

A SHEET of native-made European paper, folded at the right side, and measuring 78 × 163 mm. when closed, and twice the width when open, bears on the first page a fancy frame (65 × 147 mm.), composed of two lines, interlaced with ornaments of a scroll-like pattern. (See illustration to Issue IV.) Within the frame, in the left upper corner, is the stamp which is similar in design to the adhesives of like values issued in February, 1874. The third page has a border precisely similar in design to that on the first, but of slightly different dimensions (72 × 145 mm.), and this contains a single-lined rectangle, divided by four upright lines into five equal parts, which are for the message. The second and fourth pages are quite plain. The impression is in colour (bistre and blue for the stamps, and the remainder orange-red), on slightly yellowish-white paper of a medium thickness.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sen, bistre, orange-red frame, syll. char. 1, 2, 3.

1 „, blue „ „ 1, 2.

REMARKS.—These cards, like the envelopes, must be examined and mounted in the album with the stamp upright, and are consequently much more narrow than high. It will thus be seen that the Japanese write their messages between the lines, and not on them, as we should do. I gather from a paper in the French Society's Bulletin (8th Fascicule) that post cards are not known by that name in Japan, but are called "*Ha-gaki*;" that is, "Contraction," or "Abridgment," as applied to correspondence. This, as well as the two next emissions, are interesting as presenting the only *single* cards which have ever been issued in the form of a sheet with two pages.

Issue Meiji—12th month, 6th year. December, 1873 (!)

Two values, similar in design and shape to the previous issue, the frame measuring 65 × 143 mm. The first page has beneath the stamp a line of inscription in seven Japanese characters, reading, "*You-bin ha-gaki in-chi*," signifying "Post card," or literally, "Sheet of postage stamp paper." The third page has the fancy ornamental frame, replaced by a plain double-line border, 64 × 139 mm., otherwise it is precisely similar to the first issue. The second page bears in Japanese characters six paragraphs of directions in thirteen columns, of which the following translation is taken from No. 162 of the *Timbre Poste*:

"1°. This card is sold at all post-offices, with the view of facilitating such correspondence, of a brief nature, as may be sent unclosed. It will be forwarded at a less cost than ordinary letters.

"1°. A half sen card is sufficient for the interior of a town, a one sen card for the rest of the empire.

"1°. In writing to a person residing in a place where there is no post-office, a one sen postage stamp must be added to the card, otherwise the Postal Administration will exact double the ordinary charge.

"1°. In the three Imperial cities, in the five ports open to strangers, when a minimum of 100 cards is taken, a discount of 5% will be allowed, and 10% on a quantity of not less than 200 cards.

"1°. It is forbidden to put ink upon the stamp; cards obliterated by the senders will not be forwarded by the Postal Administration.

"1°. Nothing must be written on this side."

It will be observed that, contrary to European usage, each clause of the above directions commences with the number 1°, instead of consecutive numbers 1 to 6. The ninth character of the seventh column of these instructions, which is the thirty-first syllabic sign, is missing on some of the cards, thus making two varieties, A and B. Two other subvarieties can also be made in connection with A and B, at least on the next issue, by the situation of the two characters forming the first column, which are sometimes placed nearer the top of the card than at others, and are thus alongside of different characters in the second line. But although M. Moens chronicles them, I do not consider that they are worthy of more than passing notice. The impression is in colour, on rather whiter but otherwise similar paper to that of the first issue.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sen, orange, orange frame vars. A and B, syll. char. 1.
1 „ blue, blue „ A and B „ 1.

Issue Meiji—4th month, 7th year. April, 1874.

Two values, similar to the last issue; but the Japanese inscription in the centre of the stamp differs, and now reads, "*You-bin Ha-gaki*" (post card), instead of "*You-bin Ki tets*," (postage stamp). There is also no line of Japanese inscription beneath the stamp. Referring to the directions on the second page, besides the vars. A and B, and their sub-varieties, there are at least two other distinct varieties of setting up of type common to both values,

which I think are most easily distinguishable by noticing the twelfth character in the second column, which is usually very like the eighth syllabic sign; but on others is larger, and identical with syllabic character *twelve*. There are of course numberless other variations needless to mention. The impression is in colour, on similar paper to that of the second issue, but which varies from yellowish to bluish-white.

$\frac{1}{2}$	sen,	orange,	orange	frame	var. A,	syll. char.	2, 3, 4, 5? 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18? 19?
$\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	B	"	2, 3, 4, 5? 6, 7? 8? 9? 10, 11, 12? 13, 14, 15.
1	"	blue	blue	"	A	"	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.
1	"	"	"	"	B	"	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31.

REMARKS.—The dimensions of the frames of these cards vary considerably, and the shades are innumerable, the $\frac{1}{2}$ sen varying from very pale orange to deep buff, and even brown, and the 1 sen from ultramarine to almost indigo.

(*To be continued.*)

Correspondence.

I.

"SPECIMEN" STAMPS.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—Absence abroad has prevented me seeing your numbers for August and September until now. Will you permit me a few words on the subject broached in them, more especially with regard to your observations on the English stamps in your August number.

I know of no imperforated copies of the 1d. and 2d. issued as specimens; *i.e.* with "Specimen" surcharged on them. So far as I know, no copies of the V. R. were ever issued to the post-offices as specimens. There is no record of the number of sheets printed from the plate, but there is no doubt but that a considerable number of sheets were sent to the Treasury, and many were used for trials of obliteration. I have seen several such obliterated copies, but never one which has done duty on a letter, though such a use is by no means impossible. The question was discussed by Mr. Philbrick some years since in one of the stamp publications of the day in explanation, if my memory serves me right, of an obliterated copy in the collection of M. Ferrari.

With regard to the 2d. with white lines and blank lower corners, I think you have strained your interpretation of the observation the President and I made as to their being "ordinarily seen in good collections." We were writing on proofs and essays, and the words "good collections" have reference to good collections of such things, not of stamps generally; and if you can find a hundred good collections of proofs, essays, &c., it is more than I know of. I do not imagine that any large number of these specimens were struck off. The plate was very small, and it is by no means improbable that such as were not required were sent out as specimen stamps to show the effect of the insertion of the white lines.

I cannot say to what extent the authorities issue stamps to the offices surcharged "specimen." Every stamp which has been printed for issue down to the latest one of £5 is to be found so surcharged, but they are not now issued to the offices indiscriminately. The necessity for doing so no longer exists, as a weekly circular sent from the head office to the various country offices inserts an announcement that on such a day a new stamp of a certain value will be ready; and it lies with the country office to send to the Inland Revenue Office for a supply. The only issue of the old 1d. and 2d. surcharged "specimen" that I am acquainted with took place about 1864, when the envelope stamp of 1d. similarly surcharged was also issued.

The Mulready covers are to be met with surcharged.

With regard to the silk threads, you are perfectly right. The ordinary disposition is one blue between two red. The error escaped our observation in correcting the proofs, though I have since discovered it. The absence of a thread and other irregularities arises no doubt from accidental circumstances in the manufacture. The fine silk threads were unwound from reels and passed between two thin *laminæ* of wet pulp, which by the action of rollers were compressed into one, and it must not unfrequently have happened that a thread broke or was displaced. In the later envelopes of 1d. the silk threads appear to me to be finer than at first, and though the blue thread is ordinarily very visible, the red ones are at times almost invisible, and in some cases quite so. The paper was doubtless milled at Messrs. De La Rue's establishment, where it was cut into the various sizes.

One word now as to your observations on the Buenos Ayres stamps in your September number. You appear to doubt that these stamps were engraved on wood because of a difficulty in producing a plate of identical types from a woodcut; but the Mulready envelopes and covers were all from one original woodcut. I do not think that there can be a doubt except in the mind of Mr. Earée* but that the stamps were type-printed and not lithographed. The reproduction was probably not made by electrotypes, but by casts like the Luxemburg stamps of the existing series; and if M. Moens's information is right, which there is but little reason to doubt, the casts were made separately, and each nailed on to a board to form the plate.

I am, yours very truly,

W. A. S. WESTOBY.

October 13th, 1882.

[* Our correspondent forgets that these stamps are described as lithographs in the Catalogue of the French Society, *vide* p. 279 last *Bulletin*.—ED.]

II.

DEAR SIR,—*English "Specimen" Stamps*.—I have the 1d., red, of 1880 so surcharged; but have not seen any of later date than this.

Shanghai.—I believe a full set of the current Shanghai stamps exists perf. 11½. I have the 20, 60, 80, and 100 cash so perforated in my collection. You will doubtless have noticed that the colours are somewhat brighter and the impression poorer than in the issue perforated 15. My latest cancelled specimen of the issue perf. 15 is dated "Ju. 7. 81;" and the only legible date, or portion of date, on any of the stamps perf. 11½ in my possession is an "M" for the month-date on a 20 cash. Thus the set with large perforations must have been in use as early as *May*, 1882, if not *March*. (It is impossible to say from my specimen whether the date has been "My." or "Mar.") As far as I remember, I have had the specimens since the beginning of June.

Yours truly,

R. B. EARRÉ.

BERLIN, October 14th, 1882.

THE SPANISH STAMPS OF 1850.

DEAR SIR,—In your number for last November Dr. Legrand appeared as the champion of the French Society's Catalogue of the Stamps of Spain, more particularly in discussing the question as to whether the first series, that of 1840, was engraved or lithographed. Driven from the first line of his defence, he fell back on a second offered to him by a loose expression in Señor Duro's work, to the effect that they were *engraved* on stone. The learned Doctor goes on to say: "That is to say *en creux*. They were not engraved *en taille douce* or on metal, but neither were they drawn with pen or pencil and multiplied by lithographic process. They resemble in this respect the process adopted for the Victorian stamps—Twopence, Queen on throne. One may be assured of the fact by examining," &c.

I will not quote more, but the effect of what the Doctor said was that he could plainly see the relief on some of his stamps of the 1850 series. I examined several with the aid of a glass, which perhaps was not so powerful as that of the Doctor; but beyond the ordinary relief which a coat of colour applied to dry paper always leaves, I could discover no evidences of an impression from an engraving *en creux*; and in a letter addressed to you in December last I expressed my doubts as to the accuracy of the Doctor's statement. In a paper which I contributed to Smith's *Monthly Circular*, and which appeared in March last, I put forward my own opinion that the stamps in question "were engraved in line on metal, and the sheet made up by transfers on to the lithographic stone." It appears that the question has since been referred by the Editor of the *Timbre-Poste* to the manufactory at Madrid, and my own view is now fully confirmed, as appears by the number for September last. I felt great hesitation in differing from Dr. Legrand because I regard him as a philatelic giant; but I was convinced that the theory put forward by him, however ingenious, was founded on an incorrect apprehension of lithographic printing. The example also which he quoted was an unfortunate one, as he will find few philatelists apart from the French Society who will subscribe to his notion of the Twopence Victoria, Queen on throne, having been engraved on stone *en creux*.

The *Timbre-Poste* is wrong on one point. It says that the London Society was right in describing the stamps as having been printed lithographically. The London Society described the series as engraved *en taille douce*, which Mr. Philbrick, in his letter to you of November last, showed was an error, and that it was printed by lithography. So far as I understand the matter, the question between Dr. Legrand and his critics was this. The Doctor says that the French Catalogue was made on scientific principles and was entirely original. The critics ask, Why then repeat mistakes made by the London Society? Is it not more than probable that both societies passed over the question as to the mode of printing without due consideration, and that the sheep followed the bell-wether?

I am, yours very truly,

W. A. S. WESTOBY.

October 16th, 1882.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE first meeting of season 1882-83 was held on the 14th October, 1882, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and notified that his balance-sheet, presented at the last meeting, had been examined and passed by Messrs. Kern and Bacon, the auditors. The correspondence included a letter from Herr Eugen Keller, secretary of the recently-founded Philatelic Society of Würtemberg, intimating the establishment of the Society, enclosing a copy of the statutes, and bespeaking the good will of the London Society. The Secretary was requested to convey to Herr Keller the congratulations of the meeting, and their good wishes for the success of the *Württembergischen Philatelisten-Vereins*.

The business of the day was the consideration of a charge brought by Mr. Patrick Chalmers against the late Sir Rowland Hill of having appropriated, without acknowledgement, certain suggestions for Post-office reform embodied in the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry, dated April, 1836. The matter at issue was most fully and impartially laid before the meeting by Mr. Philbrick, q.c., the President, and after some discussion he was requested to present at the next meeting a resolution upon which a vote may be taken.

On the conclusion of the business, Mr. Rodd, a visitor, showed a registered envelope, size F, dated June, 1880, on which, owing to defective printing, the legend, "THIS LETTER, &c.," read "THIS LETTEB." Mr. Ellison showed an officially-issued English envelope of bluish wove paper, with the customary pink seal and tress, and with two embossed penny stamps, one below the other. The die is of Type I. The date plugs register 7.10.58. Die number 99. W.W. at base of neck. Size, 132×87 mm. He also showed the provisional 8c. de peso Philippine surcharged on the 100 mils de peso, rose, of the second and smaller type, with the word *correos* misspelt *corrzos*. The Vice-President showed the 5 cents Canada of 1859 *imperfornate*, and the new French Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Notes and Queries.

THE Editor of *The Philatelic Record* has returned to town, and will be glad to hear from his contributors and correspondents.

C. S. H. (New York).—1. No. Want of support. 2. Ten volumes. 1867-76. Want of support. 3. Has not been published for two years. 4. There was some such trash published about three years ago, but soon became defunct. 5. Not unless we devoted a whole number to the enumeration. They were mostly published at a penny, were very dear at the price, and subsided almost as soon as started. 6. Our publishers may be able to procure you the odd volumes of the first-named magazine. Apply to the publishers of the other for what you want.

DROCER.—All three reprints.

E. G. H.—Perfectly respectable, but liable to be deceived themselves.

C. D.—We are vain enough to think that we give you your money's worth in the magazine. When we are haunted by doubts to the contrary it will be time enough to consider the propriety of offering prizes.

OLD COLLECTOR AND NEP.—Declined with thanks.

J. S. (Moscow).—Thanks for your second letter. We will publish your remarks about the Zemstvo stamps in our next. The Guatemala stamps you send are not surcharged, only postmarked.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IV.

NOVEMBER, 1882.

No. 46.



IN this number of the *Philatelic Record* the Philatelic Society of London make known the decision they have arrived at in respect of the charges brought by Mr. Patrick Chalmers against the late Sir Rowland Hill. The Philatelic Society can certainly not be accused of having jumped to a hasty conclusion. For eleven months, which is quite two months beyond the usual period of gestation, they have waited with exemplary patience, and somewhat strained impartiality, for such further evidence—beyond that contained in his published pamphlets—as Mr. Chalmers might possibly advance in support of his charges, and they have, as we expected, waited in vain. More than once we have been tempted to express our own opinions upon the subject, but have been restrained by the reflection that it was still *sub judice*, and before a tribunal in the justice and learning of which we have every confidence. As a knowledge of the history of stamps ancient and modern, and an acquaintance with postal legislation, are the pleas for the existence of this publication, we had no ambition to expose ourselves, through giving a hasty opinion, to being classed amongst those journals whose *dicta* Mr. Chalmers has been at such pains, if not to inspire, at least to collect and publish. The *Hornsey Journal*, *Banner of Wales*, *Blairgowrie Advertiser*, *Totnes Times*, &c., may be excellent retailers of local gossip, but their opinion upon such questions as those at issue between Mr. Chalmers and the natural champions of a dead man, but a living and revered memory, are less than worthless. What do the editors and sub-editors of any one of these pillars of the press know of the matters in dispute? If any one

of them can satisfy us that they have arrived at the conclusions they have so hastily put forth upon any grounds other than a perfunctory perusal of Mr. Chalmers' pamphlets, we will condescend to argue with them, and show them that they are mistaken. But, in the first place, they must convince us that they have some knowledge of the postal history of the past fifty years, or even that they have taken the trouble to collate the assertions of Mr. Chalmers with that celebrated *Fifth Report* upon which he bases the chief weight of his arguments.

The dealings of Mr. Chalmers with this celebrated Parliamentary Blue Book are rather ingenious than ingenuous. In his earlier brochure, entitled *The Adhesive Stamps: a Fresh Chapter in the History of Post-office Reform*, in which he endeavours to claim for his father the invention of the adhesive postage stamp, he rightly speaks of it as "a report, carrying great weight, from an official body appointed to examine into desirable reforms." Of this same report, however (of which, of course, every member of Parliament and every Public Department received a copy), when he is endeavouring to fix upon Rowland Hill a charge of having fraudulently appropriated its suggestions without acknowledging their source, he speaks as though it were a rare *opuscule*, the unearthing of which is due to his extraordinary sagacity of research, oblivious of the fact that from all who are interested in philately and postal history it has no secrets. Mr. Chalmers would have us believe that in the January following the publication of the *Fifth Report* the commissioners who signed it sat and listened to Rowland Hill calmly reproducing their suggestions as his own, without even uttering a word of surprise at the unparalleled impudence of such a proceeding. If, as Mr. Chalmers suggests, these commissioners did not point out at the time the plagiarism of which he asserts the great reformer was guilty, in the expectation that the latter would offer an explanation "at such time and upon such opportunity as he himself would select," why did they not, when he was reaping the rewards of the plan, without having offered such explanation, step forward and set matters right? The Post-office authorities of 1837 met Rowland Hill and his plans with the most uncompromising hostility. Are we to believe that they were ignorant of the recommendations of the *Fifth Report*, or that, knowing them, they also joined in keeping the secret? Would they not rather have done Rowland Hill an ill-turn by revealing it had the facts been such as Mr. Patrick Chalmers states? In this *Fifth Report* it was

suggested that "Prices-current and publications of a similar nature" should, in effect, be treated like newspapers, and, when like them, printed on stamped paper, be allowed the newspaper privilege of passing and re-passing through the Post-office as often as desired for a single stamp duty of one penny, whatever their weight might be, or for a halfpenny if they did not exceed the half-ounce. Mr. Chalmers calls upon us to read *letters* of a certain weight for *circulars*, and to give to the commissioners the credit of a reform which never entered their heads, and which has been for the last 45 years most justly ascribed to Sir Rowland Hill. But, as a matter of fact, it was Prices-current which were recommended for the reduction in charge, and not letters; and to this day the distinction between letters and printed matter has been upheld. That the charge of postage on newspapers has never been regarded as a guide to what should be charged on letters, any one would soon discover who, in his zeal for further reform, might try to get the Post-office to agree to carry letters, of any weight, for a postage of one halfpenny, merely because newspapers are now carried on these terms.

As regards the invention of the adhesive stamp, its application to bottles, boxes, and pots of patent medicines, long before the burning question of postal reform came before the public, is a matter of notoriety. Mr. Chalmers has certainly failed to prove that his father was the first to suggest its application to prepaid letters; and the letter addressed to Rowland Hill in 1840 by Mr. James Chalmers, on whose behalf the claim—some forty years after date—is put forward, is decisive evidence against such a claim, which indeed he himself honestly abandoned.

We do not pursue these matters into further detail simply because, for the public for whom we write, which is not the public of the *Hornsey Journal*, it is unnecessary that we should do so, especially as we can refer our readers to the very full information furnished by Mr. Pearson Hill, and published in the *Philatelic Record* of December last. We shall only say, in conclusion, that we are glad the matter at issue has been settled to the satisfaction of those with whom we are immediately concerned; viz., those who have for years made Postal History their study. Their numbers may be, nay are, comparatively small; but it is they who, after all, are most competent to form a judgment. That their verdict will prove acceptable to Mr. Chalmers and his converts, if he have any, we cannot hope. There are yet people who believe in

the justice of the claims set up by "the unfortunate nobleman," and there may be some few others of equal intelligence who must be allowed, if they think fit, to pin their faith to Mr. Chalmers' statements. Their belief or unbelief will, however, in no way affect the public opinion, that the universal appreciation of Sir Rowland Hill's merits whilst living, and gratitude to his memory since he has been removed from amongst us, were hardly earned and honestly deserved.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antigua.—The Halfpenny stamp now bears the new watermark C. A. and Crown.

Argentine Republic.—We have seen a copy of the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo issued in February last, in which the place of the last R in PROVISORIO is usurped by an inverted B.



Azores.—With the same small surcharge described in our last number we have seen the current

Adhesives. 5 reis, black, red surcharge.
10 „ green, black „

Barbados.—From this colony we have received two post cards, an envelope, and some registration envelopes. The Postal Union card has four lines of inscription: 1st, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE," in smallish block type; 2nd, "BARBADOS (BARBADE)," in Roman capitals; 3rd, "POST CARD" in similar type, with the Royal arms separating the two words; and 4th, "THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c., in small block letters. The stamp is an upright rectangle, rounded at the top and bottom. In the centre is the diademed profile of Her Majesty on ground of solid colour within an ornamented circle. Above is "BARBADOS," and below "ONE PENNY," in block type. No border; reverse plain. The inland card has three lines of inscription. 1st, "POST CARD," in Roman capitals, with the Royal arms between the two words; 2nd, "BARBADOS," in similar type, beneath the arms; 3rd, "THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c., in small block letters. The stamp is upright rectangular in shape. In the centre is the diademed profile of Her Majesty in circle of colour. Above "BARBADOS," and below "HALFPENNY," in coloured block letters following the curves of the circle. Conventional ornaments in angles. No border; reverse plain. The envelope has the embossed head of the Queen on ground of solid colour within a

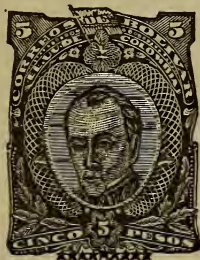
single-lined oval, enframed by an outer one with reticulated ground inscribed in coloured block type. "BARBADOS POSTAGE" above, and "ONE PENNY" below, a dot on either side separating the inscriptions; plain pointed flap. The registration envelopes have the usual inscriptions and large letter "R" on the face. In the stamp on the flap there is the embossed profile of the Queen to left, on ground of solid colour, within a wavy, single-lined frame with eight small loops; enframed by a reticulated circle, inscribed "BARBADOS REGISTRATION FEE" above, and "FOURPENCE" below, in coloured block letters, a dot on either side separating the two inscriptions. The larger sized envelopes have scalloped seams, whilst those of the small one are plain.

P. Cards. ½d., red-brown, on stout white card; size, 122 × 75 mm.
 1d., carmine, " " 140 × 90 mm.

Envelope. 1d., pink, on white laid paper " " 145 × 89 mm.

Registration Envelopes. 4d., olive-grey stamp, blue inscriptions; sizes F, and 292 × 153 and 254 × 178 mm.

Belgium.—We borrow the following wail from the last number of the *Timbre-Poste*: "We are about to have a new stamp of the value of Two Francs, the preparation of which has been confided to the nimble hands of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., of London, for the trifling remuneration of 5000 francs. . . . Let us hope that these gentlemen will not, in a fit of abstraction, bestow on us one of their Victoria types or give us *Belge* as one of the inscriptions, as a pendant to their old blunder of *Vive la Belge*!"



Bolivar.—M. Moens informs us that stamps of the accompanying design have finally been chosen to represent the values of 5 and 10 pesos. The portrait is that of General Bolivar, and the stamps are engraved by the American Bank-note Company of New York. M. Moens has at present only seen proofs of these stamps, the 5 pesos in blue, with carmine centre, and the 10 pesos in the same colours reversed.

Brazil.—The accompanying illustration is of the new 10 reis adhesive, described in our last number.



British Guiana.—We have before us a stamp which forms a fit pendant to the mysterious 12 cents of 1860, surcharged 5d. in red. The stamp in question is the 2 cents, type 1876, surcharged 1d. in red. The numeral must have been almost as large as the old 5. Part of it is on the stamp, and part must have been on the envelope. There is no other postmark or obliteration.

Bulgaria.—M. Moens announces that there is to be a new emission of stamps in the colours adopted by the Postal Union for certain values, and generally of lighter hues than the existing set, on which the obliterations do not show up sufficiently. The designs will not be changed, and the stamps will be printed, as heretofore, on white laid paper. The new colours will be the same as the Russians.

3	stotinki,	orange on yellow.
5	"	dark on pale green.
10	"	red on flesh.
15	"	violet on pale lilac.
25	"	dark on pale blue.
30	"	violet on pale green.
50	"	deep blue on flesh.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have the new newspaper wrapper. The stamp of the obsolete one seems to be transferred to the post cards, and we have a decidedly better article for the bands. Diademed profile of Her Majesty to left, on narrow oval of colour within a second double-lined white oval, inscribed in coloured



block letters, "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE" above, and "HALF-PENNY" below; a dot on either side separates the two inscriptions. The instructions are the same as before, and printed in the colour of the stamp. End tapered and gummed. We have also re-



ceived a registration envelope, an illustration of the embossed stamp of which we annex. It has the large letter "R" in the left upper corner, and the inscriptions of our current size F, and the only specimen we have seen is of this size. The makers are Messrs. McCorquodale and Co. Our other engraving illustrates the provisional Halfpenny chronicled in August.

Newsband. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., olive-green on chamois paper; size, 300 × 126 mm.

Registration Envelope. 4d., bright blue; size F.

Ceylon.—A correspondent in Colombo sends us, under date of 21st October, a provisional 20 cents postage stamp, of which he says: "This stamp has just been issued by our Government to suit the requirements of the public for single-rate letters between this colony and England." From another source we have received a provisional 16 cents. The stamps surcharged are the current 24 and 64 cents. They are surcharged "SIXTEEN" or "TWENTY" across the top of the stamp, and "CENTS" at the bottom, in Roman capitals 3 mm. high, and in the centre are the numerals 16 or 20 in figures 2 mm. high. The surcharge is anything but pretty.

Provisional Adhesives. 16 cents, surcharged in black on the current 24 cents, green.

20 cents, surcharged in black on the current 64 cents, Venetian red.

Cundinamarca.—Our illustration represents a new stamp lately put in circulation. It is lithographed on white wove paper.

Adhesive. 1 peso, brown.

Cyprus.—Mr. G. F. Gale writes us: "I notice in your last number a reference to forged surcharges. They are made by a person named E. Bennett, of 14, Camden Passage, High Street, Islington, and are sold at 2d. per dozen." We trust that the authorities will take note of this name and address.



Faridkote.—We have stopped the press for the purpose of announcing the existence—we are not in a position to do more at the moment—of two native stamps used, so we are informed, "in Faridkote, which is twenty miles from Ferozepore." We have not even been able to consult a gazetteer as to the whereabouts of this place. The two stamps are supposed to represent as many issues, the first being a small rectangular oblong, and the second a larger upright rectangle. They are printed in bright blue, on white paper. We hope to be able to give illustrations, and some information as to the values and inscriptions, in our next.

France.—A small-sized envelope of the value of 5 centimes has now been issued to the Paris post-offices, and will be supplied to the provinces when the supply is equal to the demand. The price of these envelopes is fixed at a half-centime above the face value, which is in all conscience cheap enough, although, in the specimens which we have seen, gum is not included. The envelopes are of plain wove paper, with plain rounded flaps.

Envelope. 5 centimes, green, on green paper; size, 115 × 75 mm.

The 50 centimes, black on blue, pneumatic cover, is now issued, with a plan of Paris on the face, similar to the 30 centimes described by us in April last. Postal orders were to be issued on the 21st instant: at first they will not be for sums higher than five francs.

Great Britain.—A correspondent writes us: "Herewith I send you a postmarked copy of the Penny Postage and Inland Revenue stamp with official surcharge. These stamps are used for sending letters and packets of an official character to the small sub-offices. I got this one, which was posted at Plymouth, in Totnes." The stamp is surcharged in two lines, "I. R.—OFFICIAL," in block letters 4 mm. high. The two first letters, no doubt, stand for Inland Revenue. We hear that the Halfpenny stamp will be surcharged in the same way, but no others.

Another correspondent says: "I understand they have only been surcharged since November 1st, and are used only in the

Collectors' and Surveyors' offices of the Inland Revenue Department. This department has hitherto been obliged to use the ordinary adhesives, and the District Surveyors had, in every case, to purchase the stamps for each quarter out of their own pockets, the amount being only repaid by the head office once a quarter. In large towns, of course, the Surveyors came under heavy advances, to obviate which the introduction of these surcharged stamps has been established. I am further informed that these stamps will only frank local correspondence, and that a letter to London must bear an ordinary adhesive."

Official Adhesive. 1d., surcharged in black on the current 1d., lilac.

It is said that a Half-crown adhesive is in preparation, and will shortly be issued. A correspondent calls attention to the fact that the date plug and old die are still being used for privately-stamped envelopes. He sends us a copy with the date plugs—20. 6. 82. Registration envelopes, size G, with large "R" in left upper corner, and without date plugs, are now in circulation. They are similar to the envelopes, size F, which have already been in use for some time.

Guatemala.—A correspondent sends us the $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 real stamps (bird on column), surcharged 1 *centavo* and 10 *centavos* respectively. They may be genuine.

Guinea.—M. Moens has seen some more of the current Cape de Verde stamps surcharged for use in this dependency. The 100 reis bears the same surcharge as that on the stamps previously described; whereas that on the 200 reis, which we illustrate, and on the 300, is smaller.



Adhesives.

100 reis, lilac, surcharged "GUINÉ" in black, 1st type.	
200 " orange " " 2nd type.	
300 " brown " "	



India.—This is a portrait of the One Anna postage stamp described by us last month.

Italy.—We have seen several specimens lately of the 1 centesimo, type 1863, surcharged *Es-tero*, in which the irregular white block in the right upper corner contains three dots instead of one.

Liberia.—In addition to the registration envelope which we described in August, we have received two others corresponding to our sizes F and G.

Mexico.—Referring to what we said last month respecting the coloured *Porte de Mar* stamps on thin laid paper, we have received a letter from Mr. Chute, of Boston, from which we give the following extract: "These stamps were received by me from Vera Cruz through an official in that office, himself a collector. . . . I have written to the United States Legation at Mexico to obtain, if possible, a copy of the decree authorizing their emission." Mr. Chute further sends us an official letter on other matters, addressed to him by the Under-Secretary of the Post-office at Mexico. This letter, dated 25th July, 1882, is prepaid by a lately-current 100 centavos stamp; and on the flap, where these stamps are usually placed, are two of the so-called bogus 50 centavos *Porte de Mar* obliterated quite authentically, so far as we can judge, by an oval stamp with the words, "ADMN GRAL DE CORREOS. VERA CRUZ." We shall be glad to hear the results of Mr. Chute's further enquiries. Are the *Porte de Mar* stamps no longer used? If they are, the old black and coloured ones cannot be the stamps in use; for they have been sold off to dealers, and may now be bought for less than half face value.

Natal.—The Sixpence, of type 1874, designed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., is now printed on paper with the new watermark C. A. and Crown.

Nicaragua.—A new issue of stamps is announced for this republic, of which we have only seen as yet one value. The stamp is finely engraved by the American Bank Note Company, but the design is greatly inferior to that of the series which it supersedes. In the centre is an upright triangle with mountains, sun in glory, and pole with Phrygian bonnet, and on the left of the triangle is "MAYO," and on the right "1882," on ground of horizontal lines. In a half-circle, above, is "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL," in white Roman capitals on colour. Below the triangle is printed, in three lines of fancy, coloured letters, "REPUBLICA—DE—NICARAGUA," and in a fancy label at bottom "CENTAVOS," in white Roman capitals on colour. The numerals "5" occupy the four corners, and the remainder of the stamp is filled in with conventional ornament. Shape, upright rectangular. We have heard of a 10 centavos of a puce colour, but have neither seen it nor heard whether it is of the same design. The new issue will consist of six values—1, 2, 5, 10, 15, and 20 centavos.

Adhesive. 5 centavos, deep blue, engraved and printed in *taille-douce* on white wove paper; *perf.* 12.

Persia.—We have seen an unsevered pair of the 1 shahi, head of Shah with red border, *imperforate*.

Philippines.—The 10c. de peso, of the same type as the current 2½ and 12½ c. de peso, is now in circulation. We

have seen the current 1 peso brown telegraph stamp used as a postage stamp.

Adhesive. 10c. de peso, brownish lilac.

A correspondent of the *Timbre-Poste* signals two more values of this issue; viz., a 5 c. de peso, blue, and a 6½ c. de peso, green, but does not say whether they are in circulation. M. Moens also speaks of a provisional 8 cms. de peso, surcharged in black on the 10 cuartos *Derecho Judicial* fiscal, which we have never seen.

Peru.—It is evident that all the varieties of surcharges used during the troubles have not yet come to light. We have before us the 5 centavos, dark blue, with a surcharge similar to that described by us in the *Record* for February last, but with *Puno* instead of *Arequipa* in the upper part of the circle. We have also the provisional stamp, on pelure paper, illustrated in our May number, with *Puno* instead of *Arequipa*. Both surcharges are printed in mauve aniline ink.

Portugal.—The 20 reis current Post Card comes to us printed on card which is nearly white.

Portuguese Indies.—We have before us three varieties of the provisional stamps lately in use, which have up to the present time been unknown to us. As they have been received direct from the Post-office at Goa, their authenticity may be relied on. The stamps are all of the crown in circle type, and are

<i>Provisionals.</i>	4½ reis, surcharged in blue	on 5 reis, black.
	6 " " " "	black " 10 " green.
	1 tanga " " " "	20 " bistre.

We are informed that post-cards are about to be issued.

Queensland.—A new Twopenny postage stamp has been issued in this colony; but although it is much better drawn than the one lately current, the printing leaves much to be desired. The design comprises a diademed profile of Her Majesty, to left, on ground of horizontal lines, within a coloured oval inscribed "QUEENSLAND" above, and "TWO PENCE" below, in white block letters, the two inscriptions being divided by arabesques on either side. There are arabesques in the spandrels, and there is a narrow dotted frame upon which the oval impinges at the sides. The stamp is of upright rectangular shape, rather larger than that which it supersedes, and is lithographed on white wove paper. The perforation is extremely rough. Of the same type as the long rectangular Two and Five shilling stamps, which we have recently described, there is now another, of the value of Half-a-crown, in circulation.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2d., milky-blue.	{	<i>wmk., Crown over Q.</i>	{	<i>perf.</i> 12½.
	2/6d., rosy-vermilion.				" 12.

Russia. — Elizavetgrad (Province of Cherson).—We are informed by M. Moens that the stamps of this province have been somewhat altered. The numerals of value are now smaller, and the paper used is thinner. The values and colours are as follows :

Adhesives.

2 kopecks, maroon.	10 kopecks, carmine.
5 „ green.	20 „ lilac.



Shadrinsk (Province of Perm).—This beautiful stamp, which we have spared no expense in illustrating, is supposed by the faithful to have preceded those of the fox type. It is typographed on white wove paper.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, blue.

Soudja (Province of Koursk).—This is quite a new post, the *Timbre-Poste* tells us. The stamp, judging from its portrait, is not pretty; but then it runs to shades. It is lithographed in colour on white wove paper.

Adhesive.

5 kopecks, deep, pale and bright blue ;
perf. 12½.



Borissogliebssk (Province of Tamboff). A correspondent writes us that these stamps are printed in Moscow by Mr. Theophil Hagen.

Servia.—A correspondent writes us : “I enclose two copies of the 2 para, which seem to show that a new edition has lately been printed of this value. The die shows wear and tear, the impression is blacker, and lastly, the paper is much thinner and whiter than that of the old stamps.”

Spain.—The *Revista de Correos* of October 10th, 1882, contains a description of certain forgeries of the current One Peseta which have been circulating to the prejudice of the Spanish postal revenue. The following are the points of difference between the genuine and the forged stamps : “1st. The lettering of ‘CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS’ is narrower in the forgery, and the ‘s’ of the last word is closer to the end of the label. 2nd. The lettering of ‘UNA PESETA’ is taller in the forgery. 3rd. The design differs in the ornaments in the four spandrels, in which there are eight leaf-shaped devices, a part of the outline of which is wavy. In the

forgery there is one undulation less in the outline of each of the leaves. 4th. The portrait of His Majesty also presents considerable differences, and the upper part of the ear is less rounded than in the genuine stamp."

South Australia.—The provisional Halfpenny, surcharged on the current One Penny, appears to be in circulation, with the additional official surcharge of "o.s," in black.

Straits Settlements.—The current 10 cents is now printed on paper watermarked C. A. and Crown.

Sunjei Ujong.—The annexed cut illustrates the surcharge described by us in August.



Sweden.—We have been shown two stamps, in which we are not inclined to place much confidence, respecting which we shall be glad if any of our readers can give us information either as to their authenticity or worthlessness. They are the 24, pearl-grey, and 50 öre, brown, *Lösen*, or unpaid letter stamps, with the original value effaced by means of a thin black line, and surcharged in thin black Roman capitals across the centre of the stamp "TIO ÖRE" and "TJUGO ÖRE" respectively.

Tasmania.—We are in receipt of a new post card, which has evidently just left the workshops of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. It has three lines of inscription. 1st. "POST CARD," in Roman caps, the two words being separated by the Royal Arms. 2nd. "TASMANIA," in similar type, just beneath the arms. 3rd. "THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c., in block letters. The stamp is of the same type and value as the current One Penny adhesive. Without border; reverse plain.



P. Card. 1d., rosy-carmine, on stout white card.
Size, 121 × 75 mm.

Transvaal.—We have to apologize for the error in our last number respecting the last provisional. Please read:

Provisional.

1d., surcharged in black on the *Fourpence*, olive-green, of 1878.

United States.—Mr. G. H. F. Gale sends us a copy of the current Six cents, which, he says, has been re-engraved. We can detect no sign of such an operation, unless it be that the horizontal lines forming the borders of the stamps may perhaps be a little heavier than heretofore. It seems a pity to tinker up so poor a stamp. We invite our readers who have not looked at the stamp for some time to do so, and then say whether they ever saw anything more like the leaves of a cabbage than the arrangement of dear old Abe's hair.

U. S. of Colombia.—We have the large violet registration stamp illustrated by us in October, 1881, with a small, rough pin-perforation which it is impossible to gauge. We have also the 1 peso, rose, type 1868, on the same blued paper on which so many of the stamps have recently been printed.

Venezuela.—M. Moens privately rebukes us for having said in our last number that he had omitted to give the colour of the 5 centavos stamp which we illustrated. It appears that he had done so in a previous number. We apologize for having published this wrongful accusation, but all else that we said we stick to.

Victoria.—The rage for using fiscal stamps for the prepayment of postage threatens to become as great a nuisance as the practice of surcharging already is. We have before us a long rectangular One Penny Stamp Duty adhesive, with profile of Her Majesty to left in oval, which has done postal duty.

Fiscal used for postage. 1d., brown, "Stamp Duty;" *wmk. V over Crown.*

POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE TRANSVAAL IN USE SINCE JULY, 1877.

FEW of the Reference Lists published by the Philatelic Society in this magazine have excited so much interest as that of the stamps of the Transvaal, printed in the *Philatelic Record* for April, 1880. The list, more especially as regards that portion of it which treats of the surcharged stamps, was warmly criticised by our readers, and sundry omissions were signalised. At the time the list was drawn up the sub-varieties were only beginning to attract attention. Several which are now well known were not forthcoming in the collections which were collated in the preparation of the list, and to reproach the Society for omitting varieties which it had never seen was obviously absurd. Before complying with the numerous requests which have been made to us that we should give our readers another list of the stamps used from the annexation of the Transvaal to the present day, we have had recourse to the kind assistance of several of the chief collectors in this country, and notably to that of Mr. Tapling, in whose fine collection of these stamps are several specimens which, so far as we know, are unique.

I. Surcharged ^{V.R.} TRANSVAAL in black, coloured imp. on white paper.

A. Stout, coarse paper.

1. *Imperf.* 1d., red, shades, dark and bright red.
3d., lilac, shades.
6d., blue, deep blue, shades.
1s., green, shades.
2. *Rouletted, small dents.* Same values and shades.
3. *Rouletted, wide dents.* Same values and shades.
4. *Rouletted, compound small and wide.* 1s.

- (Varieties.) i. *Surcharge inverted.*
 (a) *Imperf.* 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s.
 (b) *Rouletted, small dents.* 6d., 1s.
 (c) *Rouletted, wide dents.* 1s.
- ii. *Double surcharge.*
Imperf. 6d.
- iii. *Stamps cut in half diagonally.*
Imperf. 1s. used as 6d.
- iv. *Without stop after R of V.R.*
Imperf. 1d.
- v. *Without stop after TRANSVAAL.*
Imperf. 6d.
Small roulette. 1s.
 ditto 1s., *inverted surcharge.*
- vi. *Inverted A instead of V in TRANSVAAL.*
Small roulette. 1d.

B. Thick, glossy paper.

1. *Imperf.* 1d.
2. *Small roulette.* 1d.

(Variety.) i. *Without stop after R of V.R.* 1d.

C. Pelure paper.

1. *Imperf.* 1d.
2. *Small roulette.* 1d.

II. Surcharged ^{V.R.} TRANSVAAL in red ; coloured imp. on white paper.

A. Stout coarse paper.

1. *Imperf.* 3d., lilac, shades.
 6d., blue, dark blue, shades.
 1s., green, shades.
2. *Small roulette.* 1s.
3. *Wide roulette.* 1s.

(Varieties.) i. *Surcharge inverted.*

Imperf. 6d., 1s.

ii. *Stamp cut in half diagonally.*

Imperf. 1s. used as 6d.

B. Pelure paper.

Imperf. 3d.

III. Surcharged ^{V.R.} TRANSVAAL in black ; coloured imp. on coloured paper.

1. *Imperf.*
 2. *Small roulette.*
 3. *Wide roulette.*
- } 6d., blue on rose, shades from pale to dark.

(Varieties.) i. *Surcharge inverted.*

(a) *Imperf.*

(b) *Small roulette.*

(c) *Wide roulette (?)*

- ii. *Without surcharge, imperf.*
- iii. *Without stop after R of V.R.*
 - (a) *Imperf.*
 - (b) *Small roulette.*
 - (c) *Imperf.*
 - (d) *Small roulette.* } *Surcharge inverted.*
- iv. *Stamp cut in half diagonally.*
Imperf. 6d. (inverted surcharge) used as 3d.
- v. *Stamp printed tête-bêche.*
 - (a) *Imperf.*
 - (b) *Small roulette.*

IV. Surcharged ^{V.R.} **Transvaal** in black ; coloured imp. on coloured paper.

Stout paper.

- 1. *Imperf.* 1d., red on blue, shades.
 3d., lilac on buff, shades.
 6d., blue on green, shades.
- 2. *Small roulette.* Same values and shades.
- 3. *Wide roulette.* 3d., 6d.

- (Varieties.)
- i. *Surcharge inverted.*
 - (a) *Imperf.* 1d., 3d., 6d.
 - (b) *Small roulette.* 6d.
 - ii. *Error—Transvaal.*
 - (a) *Imperf.* 1d.
 - (b) *Small roulette.* 1d.
 - iii. *Stamp printed tête-bêche.*
Imperf. 1d., 6d.

(To be continued.)

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE second meeting of the season was held on the 28th October, 1882, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved, and the correspondence, including a letter from Mr. Kern, resigning his seat on the Committee. The Secretary was requested to express to Mr. Kern the regret with which the Society accepted of his resignation. Mr. Bacon was then elected to the vacant seat on the Committee. Mr. W. Wilson, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by Dr. C. W. Viner, and Mr. B. P. Rodd, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by Mr. T. Vasmer, were elected members of the Society.

The President then read the following report of the proceedings at the previous meeting in connection with Chalmers *versus* Hill :

"At the meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, held on the 5th November, 1881, Mr. Pearson Hill read a paper, which was afterwards printed in *The Philatelic Record* for the same month (vol. iii.). The paper, so far as it relates to the matter to be considered, commences at page 195, and brings to the notice of the Society the fact that Mr. Patrick Chalmers, of 35, Alexandra Road, Wimbledon, had recently asserted and circulated in a pamphlet* the statement that his late father, Mr. James Chalmers, bookseller, of Dundee, had anticipated the late Sir Rowland Hill in suggesting the use of adhesive postage stamps, but had been fraudulently deprived by him of the credit of that invention.

"Mr. P. Chalmers had also, in another pamphlet,† then recently published, announced that Sir Rowland Hill had taken his plan of postal reform from the Fifth Report of the Government Commission of Post-office Enquiry, published April, 1836, without acknowledgment, and charged him with 'exceptionally avoiding all reference to that document,' and 'not dealing openly and candidly with his countrymen.'

"The object of Mr. Pearson Hill's paper was to vindicate his father's character. An original letter was laid before the Society from James Chalmers to Rowland Hill, dated 18th May, 1840, in which the writer, in clear terms, admits that he did not know Mr. Hill had 'suggested anything like the same scheme,' and excuses his claim to participate in the Government reward on the ground of such ignorance, this claim having reference to the postage adhesive stamp.

"Copies of Mr. Patrick Chalmers' pamphlets, and of several letters which had passed between him and Mr. Pearson Hill respecting these charges, were laid before the meeting, and it was unanimously resolved to forward a printed copy of the paper read by Mr. Hill to Mr. P. Chalmers, with an intimation that the Society would be prepared to consider any communication he might choose to make before it proceeded to deal with the matter. Since that period (eleven months ago) Mr. Chalmers has addressed to the Secretary several prints, one entitled, *Opinions from the Press*, on his previous pamphlet, with a heading to the effect that 'a fresh and interesting statement on the subject will shortly be issued'—1st June, 1882. Another, *The Position of Sir Rowland Hill Made Plain*—1882, the latter containing many quotations from newspaper notices, and much relative to the proceedings of the Rowland Hill Memorial Fund. In his preface to the last-mentioned pamphlet—page 13—Mr. Chalmers quotes from a letter written by him on the 15th March, 1882, to the Corporation of London, to the effect that Mr. Pearson Hill having, in a paper contributed to a scientific society, attacked him 'in a violent and unfounded manner, and which attack that Society has called upon me to meet,' no choice was left him other than to resume the subject, concluding that if 'the result be not such as the best friends to the memory of the late Sir Rowland Hill may desire, upon his own son, and not upon me, will rest the responsibility.' In the same preface he speaks of 'a delusion practised upon a generous nation' as to the main scheme, and the claim to the invention of the adhesive stamp

* *The Adhesive Stamp—a fresh chapter in the History of Post-office Reform.*

† *The Penny Postage Scheme of 1837: Was it an invention or a copy?*

as 'an usurpation of his (father's) rightful claims practised upon a simple-minded man.'

"In reply to definite and repeated enquiries, Mr. Patrick Chalmers has failed to send to the Society any further replies to Mr. P. Hill, but has written that at some future period he means to publish a pamphlet on the Adhesive Postage Stamp question, which he will forward to the Society. The Society, feeling that an ample interval had elapsed to enable Mr. Chalmers to substantiate his charges against the late Sir Rowland Hill, discussed the whole subject at a very full meeting held on the 14th October, neither Mr. Pearson Hill nor Mr. Chalmers being present. The documents and pamphlets already referred to were produced and considered, and the view taken by the meeting was unanimous. The Committee were requested to embody that view in a report. The meeting considered that—

"Franking letters by means of stamped covers or envelopes dates back to, at least, 1818, when covers of watermarked paper, impressed with an embossed stamp, were introduced into service in Sardinia, following in part the idea of M. Velayr, who used a sort of franked envelope for a district post in Paris in 1653.

"The use of adhesive stamps for payment of a Government duty was practised in Great Britain at the commencement of the present century, when the familiar stamps affixed to patent medicines were adopted.

"The germ of the idea of uniformity in a postal rate might be traced in the right of passage through the post accorded to newspapers; for so long ago as the reign of Queen Anne, when every copy of a newspaper printed had to bear a stamp denoting fiscal duty, the privilege of passing it free by post under certain restrictions, but irrespective of distance, was enjoyed; and a somewhat similar observation might be applied to the system of franking letters by certain privileged persons. The Society considered that these facts, though they undoubtedly preceded in point of time, in no sense practically anticipated the plan of uniform penny postage, the origination and bringing of which to a successful issue mainly resulted from the untiring efforts of Sir Rowland Hill.

"It did not appear to the Society that the credit which attaches to the name and labours of Sir Rowland Hill as a Postal Reformer was in any degree diminished by facts which for years had been before the world, but had resulted in no practical outcome, nor that the popular appreciation of his services exceeds his real merits.

"As to the statements that Sir Rowland Hill took his plan of postal reform from the Fifth Report of the Commission of Post-office Enquiry of April, 1836, the allegations of Mr. P. Chalmers appeared to be conclusively disproved by the dissimilarity of the plans, and the fact that Sir R. Hill's first evidence in support of his scheme of reform was given early in 1837 before the very same Commissioners who signed the report of 1836, so that concealment, had there been anything to conceal, would have been impossible; and as to priority of invention of the adhesive postage labels, the clear terms of Mr. James Chalmers' letter of 18th May, 1840, themselves disproved his claim, even if the other facts were excluded. Those facts,

however, which had lately come before the Society in the papers and discussions on the stamps of Great Britain absolutely negative any priority of claim."

The foregoing report of the proceedings of the meeting of the 14th October last, having been drawn up by the Committee in conformity with the request of the Society, was laid before the Society's regular meeting held on the 28th October, 1882, when the report, having been read and discussed, was adopted. The Society, taking the specific allegations made by Mr. Chalmers into consideration, resolved unanimously that Mr. Patrick Chalmers has failed to substantiate any of these allegations, or in particular either—

I. That his late father, James Chalmers, of Dundee, anticipated Sir Rowland Hill in suggesting the use of adhesive postage stamps ; or—

II. That Sir Rowland Hill took his plan of postal reform from the "Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Post-office Enquiry of April, 1836."

It was further unanimously resolved—

III. That no ground has been shown for charging Sir R. Hill with having fraudulently or otherwise appropriated or attempted to appropriate to himself the credit belonging to any other person in the aforesaid reforms, or for stating that he dealt with the public otherwise than openly and candidly, or for any of the allegations made against his good faith and uprightness by Mr. P. Chalmers.

IV. That the Society regrets that Mr. Patrick Chalmers should have made such charges without sufficient foundation, and should have persisted in his attacks on the character and memory of the late Sir Rowland Hill.

V. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to Mr. P. Chalmers and to Mr. Pearson Hill.

The business of the day was the compilation of a reference list of the stamps of Bermuda, which was then proceeded with. The stamps of British Guiana were appointed for study at the next meeting.

Correspondence.

SPECIMEN STAMPS.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—In my letter on "Specimen Stamps," which you did me the honour to publish in your last number, there is an odd mistake of date, whether owing to a slip of the pen in the hurry of writing, or to some other blunder, I know not ; but the date of the issue of the "specimen" stamps of 1d. and 2d. to which I referred ought to have been 1855-6, *not* 1864. The 1d. is on "large crown" paper, introduced at the close of 1855, and is

perforated 14; the 2d. on "small crown," perforated also 14. These circumstances taken together evidently point to the end of 1855.

As regards your note to my observations on the printing of the first series of the Buenos Ayres stamps, it was ignorance, and not forgetfulness, to which my running counter to the *dictum* of the French Society must be attributed. I regret that my own view is condemned by its verdict, which I still think is against evidence. *Humanum est errare*. I may be wrong; but the advocates of the theory that the stamps are lithographed have failed to show that they are superhuman, and can afford to neglect the material evidence, which is all the other way.

I am, yours very truly,

W. A. S. WESTOBY.

November 10th, 1882.

RUSSIAN LOCAL, RURAL, OR ZEMSTVO STAMPS.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—With regard to the Russian local stamps, I think it would be more correct to call them Russian Zemstvos stamps; for they are issued by the respective Zemstvos in those parts of the empire where, very likely from the smallness of the correspondence in those rural districts, as well as from the want of high roads or railways, it does not pay the Imperial Government to keep a staff of officials or to open post-offices; so they very likely allowed the Zemstvos to issue stamps. The Zemstvos, or provincial governments, enjoy many rights, and rule their districts upon the system of self-government. For instance, Russia is divided into, I believe, fifty-two governments or provinces. The administration of such a province is called a Zemstvo. This administration is, as nearly as I can describe it, a sort of parliament on a small scale. The members are in part elected, and in part belong to it by right of their respective rank or office. They vote or withhold money for the maintenance of the schools, high roads, &c., of their province; and consequently they exercise in some degree the privilege of self-government. As they are undoubtedly an acknowledged authority or government, I think the stamps they issue are deserving of the same attention as those of the Imperial Government.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN SIEWERT.

Moscow, October 24th, 1882.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WE called attention last month to a price list of forged stamps issued by John Huskisson, of 13, Edinburgh Street, Liverpool. We have since received the very same, lithographed, price list, with the identical errors in spelling; but this time it is signed by J. Davison Forbes, of 37, Claribel Street, Liverpool. We had hoped that this particular class of vermin was almost exterminated.

Notes and Queries.

G. F. (Birkenhead).—All well-known shades. For 10 p. Egypt, see *Record* for February last. The Chilian registration label has no postal value.

CASTLETHORPE.—All bad save the 5 cents Hawaiian.

J. S. (Moscow).—The Dankov stamp you send us has been in circulation for a long time. We have had it for two or three years.

A. D. (Stockholm).—The usual reprints.

B.—For prices, and everything connected with the sale and exchange of stamps, you must apply to our publishers.

HOW TO REMOVE GREASE FROM STAMPS.—In reply to a query in our September number, "Chemicus" says: "The best grease extractor I know of is benzol, or benzine, sold by most chemists in 6d. bottles. Moisten the greased spot with the liquid, allow it to work for a few moments, and then soak it up with a piece of clean blotting-paper, repeating the operation if necessary. The benzol has not the slightest action on the colour of the stamp."

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UNLIKE the editors of most other serials, we are unable to offer our readers a double number this month. Indeed our list of novelties is unusually scanty, and we have nothing in the shape of a resuscitation which we can hope to serve up as a Christmas ghost. It is at this season, beyond all others, that we feel inclined to rebel against our hard fate in forming a part of the machinery of what the Germans call a *Fach-Zeitung*; that is, a publication devoted exclusively to one particular science, art, or trade. Conscious as we are that at this moment we could write something more thrilling, humorous, and pathetic than anything which is likely to be published this Christmas, it is galling to feel that our mission, in so far as it extends to the readers of the *Record*, is confined to preaching philately in all its baldness. There are two things which are apt to worry abler preachers than we can pretend to be. The first is, the choice of a text; and the second is, how to apply it when the selection has been made. To-day both difficulties stare us in the face, and for want of a better subject we are inclined to offer a few observations on a state of matters which seems to point to a crisis in English philately.

That, in one direction, it continues to make rapid strides is beyond dispute. The study and intelligence brought to bear upon their hobby by stamp collectors become day by day more striking. Little by little many of those who took up philately as a pastime have found it encroach more and more upon their leisure and upon their resources, intellectual and pecuniary, until they are bound to confess that their *quondam* sport has ceased to be dalliance, and has become transmogrified into something very like hard work. In other respects, however, we are bound to admit that collecting is not carried on here to the same extent as on the other side of the

Channel. With one or two exceptions the English collectors of to-day cannot compete in point of wealth with their foreign rivals. There are plenty of rich men in England and plenty of collectors, but then they collect everything except stamps. From our publishers and other dealers we constantly hear the same story, that in spite of the great extension of their business their only market for rare stamps is abroad. We yearn in vain for a philatelic Jones, who shall devote a portion of his ample means to the acquisition of a noble collection, and bequeath it at his death to the nation. In the meantime, however, and until the coming Jones shall appear upon the scene, we have to face the fact that the vast majority of English collectors, although certainly not behind foreigners in intelligence or enthusiasm, are undoubtedly less blessed with the means of adding gems to their collections.

That which it is the fashion to call "advanced" collecting is a costly hobby; but we are inclined to believe that its cost might be greatly lessened—and that not at the expense of the dealers, whose fair profits we are the last to begrudge them—were wealthy collectors less generally guilty of selfishness and ostentation. Too many of those to whom we refer will add to their albums specimen after specimen of the rarest stamps, in which they would be puzzled to point out the minutest differences. Few philatelists are unaware that of some of the rarest stamps, such as the Post-office Mauritius and early Hawaiian, two-thirds of all the specimens known to exist are in one collection. Other collectors, who have not been able to lay their hands on gems like these, are none the less ostentatious according to their opportunities, and are in the proud position of being able to gloat over rows of a valuable stamp, amongst which perhaps the faintest suspicion of a shade or discoloration is here and there discoverable. It is no wonder that again others, whose money is not so easily made, and less plentiful, should in time become discouraged at their inability to share in some of the plums of philately. Even though they may, by hunting diligently in remote corners, come across rare and desirable varieties of the less valuable stamps, they will none the less hanker after what are called, but which need not be, "unattainables." Were the rarer stamps less hoarded and huddled in senseless reduplication into a few collections, they would pass more frequently through the dealers' hands, and be sold at lower prices. All that a dealer wants is a fair profit on the article he sells, and it is to his advantage that he should get his percentage upon a lower rather than upon a higher

outlay. It is beyond question that a profit, say of 25 per cent., on stamps that cost him one pound can be more frequently gathered than the same percentage upon an outlay of five pounds, and every sensible stamp dealer, knowing the fluctuating, destructible, and uninsurable nature of his stock, must at all times be glad of an opportunity to reduce the amount of capital represented by it, and to put it into something more solid and more easily realisable by those for whom he has to make a provision.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Azores.—A correspondent informs us that the 2½ reis is now in circulation with the small surcharge.

Bangkok.—Besides the values we have already described we have now the Eight cents Straits Settlements, surcharged B.

Adhesive. 8 cents, orange, surcharged B in black on the current 8 cents Straits Settlements.

Barbados.—These beautiful illustrations represent the post cards, envelope, and registration envelope described by us last month. One of them, however, is the portrait of a registration envelope which we have not yet seen. The envelope itself is of the same type as the others, and only differs in the stamp and the price, which is one penny.



Registration Envelope. 1d., rose, blue inscription. Size, F.

Of the same type as the other stamps of the new De La Rue issue we have just received the Fourpence.

Adhesive. 4d., greyish-green. *Wmk.* C.A. and Crown; *perf.* 14.

Since writing the above, we have received two newspaper wrappers, the stamps on which are identical with those on the post cards of similar values. They bear the same inscription as those of the mother country, and are printed in the same colour as the stamp. The wrappers are tapered, and gummed at one end.



Wrappers. ½d., red-brown }
1d., carmine } on strong buff paper. Size, 300 × 125 mm.

Bolivar.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. have sent us the new issue for this State, consisting of six values, all of which differ the one from the other, except as regards the central portrait of the immortal Liberator, on a ground of horizontal lines, which is common to each. The circular frame around the portrait is the same in all the values except the 40 centavos. The upper curve is inscribed *CORREOS DE BOLIVAR*, in white Roman capitals on colour, and the lower one is divided into two bands, the lower one of colour inscribed in white block letters *EE. UU. DE 1882 COLOMBIA*, and the upper one white, with nine coloured stars. The upper and lower legends are separated by a shield on either side, blazoned with the arms of the State. In the centre, above and below the circle, are cartouches, differing in shape for each value, containing the numeral of value on coloured ground. Ornamental scrolls and labels at the bottom of each stamp are inscribed with the value in full, and the decoration of the borders and spandrels of each value is different. The 40 centavos is somewhat differently arranged from the others, and has the additional inscription *CERTIFICADA* in a straight label at the bottom.

Adhesives.

5 centavos, ultramarine	} Shape upright rectangular; coloured lithographic impression on white wove paper; compound perforation 12 × 16.
10 „ lilac	
20 „ carmine	
40 „ brown	
80 „ green	
1 peso orange	

We have also received the two high values, the design of which we illustrated last month. They are engraved by the American Bank Note Company.

Adhesives.

5 pesos, centre carmine, frame dark blue ;	<i>perf.</i> 12.
10 „ „ „ blue „ „ maroon „	16.

Canada.—The Three cents, red, current issue, exists *im-perforate*.



Cape of Good Hope.—The current Half-penny and Sixpence are now watermarked C.A. and Crown. Since our last number was published, we have received sizes G., I., and K. of the Registration Envelopes, the first having the distinct letter R. Our illustration represents the stamp on the wrapper described last month.

Ceylon.—The annexed cut portrays the provisional 20 cents which we described last month.

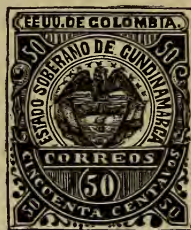


Costa Rica has favoured us with another provisional. This time the Medio real, blue, is surcharged $\frac{1}{cto}$ in red. The numeral is about 8 mm. high. Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. tell us that the new set of stamps will be issued on the 1st proximo, when Costa Rica joins the Postal Union.

Provisional. 1 centavo, surcharged in red on the $\frac{1}{2}$ real, blue.

Cundinamarca.—Our engraving represents another new stamp, brother to the one we illustrated in November.

Adhesive. 50 centavos, lilac, lithographed on white wove paper, *imperf.*



Dominica.—Messrs. Theodor, Buhl, and Co. send us specimens of a provisional Half-penny adhesive. It is of primitive construction. The current One Penny stamps are divided vertically, not perforated, and each half surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ in small black numerals.

Provisional. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., surcharged in black on half of current 1d., lilac.

Faridkot.—According to *Hunter's Imperial Gazetteer of India*, 1881, the name of this State may be spelt in this way, or Fureedkot. From the same authority we learn that it is one of the Sikh States under the political superintendence of the Punjab Government, lying between $30^{\circ} 13' 30''$ and $30^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat., and between $74^{\circ} 31'$ and $75^{\circ} 5'$ E. long., south-east of Ferozepore District, and N.W. of Patiala. It consists of two portions, Faridkot proper, and Kot-Kapúra. Faridkot, the chief town, is 60 miles S.W. of Ludhiana, lat. $30^{\circ} 40'$ N., long. $74^{\circ} 59'$ E. The chief of the State is the head of the Barar Ját tribe. One of his ancestors, named Bhallan, in the time of the Emperor Akbar, acquired great influence, and laid the foundation of the greatness of his house. His nephew built the fort of Kot-Kapúra, and made himself an independent ruler. Early in the present century the Kot-Kapúra District was seized by Ranjit Sinh, and in the following year Faridkot was also taken; but when the British Government demanded from the Mahárájáh the restitution of all his conquests made on the left bank of the Sutlej during 1808–9, Faridkot was unwillingly resigned to its former possessor. The revenue at that time was both small and fluctuating. The country was entirely dependent for cultivation on rain, which falls in small quantities, and in some years not at all. Wells were difficult to sink, and hardly repaid the labour of making them, the water being from 90 to 120 feet below the surface. On the outbreak of the Sikh wars, in 1845, the chief, Pahár Sinh, exerted himself in the English cause, and was raised to the rank of Rájá, and further rewarded by a grant of half the territory confiscated from the Rájá of Nábha, his ancestral State of Kot-Kapúra being then

restored to him. Wazir Sinh, the son and successor of Pahár Sinh, served on the side of the British during the second Sikh war, in 1849. In the mutiny of 1857 he distinguished himself by seizing mutineers, guarding the Sutlej ferries, and attacking a notorious rebel, Sham Dás, whose village he destroyed. For these services Wazir Sinh was duly rewarded. He died in April, 1874, and was succeeded by his son Bikram Sinh, the present Rájá, who was born in 1842. He holds his State under *Sanad* of 1863, by which the domain belongs for ever to the Rájá and his male heirs lawfully begotten. The right of adoption has also been accorded. The Rájá has abandoned excise and transit duties in exchange for compensation. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The area of the State is 600 square miles; its population in 1876 was estimated at 68,000 persons, and its revenue at £30,000. The military force consists of 200 cavalry, 600 infantry and police, and three field guns.



We are not able to add much

respecting the stamps to what we said last month, but we append illustrations of them. They both appear to be of the same value; viz., 1 anna, and the smaller one

is said to be obsolete, and superseded by the larger. They seem to be wood engravings.



Adhesives. 1 anna, small, blue on white paper.

1 „ large „ „

Finland.—The perforation of the current stamps has lately been altered from 11 to 12½.

Great Britain.—The annexed cut represents the official sur-



charge on the current One Penny to which we alluded in our last number. We hear that the Halfpenny and Sixpenny stamps have been similarly surcharged, but we have not yet come across any of them.

The Post Office authorities announce that on and after January 1st, 1883, all Threepenny and Sixpenny postage stamps issued will be printed in a purple colour, and over-printed with their values in red.

Greece.—We have the 40 lepta printed in reddish-purple on white paper, without numerals at back.

Hong Kong.—The Five cents, blue, with watermark changed to C. A. and Crown, is now in circulation.

New Caledonia.—Together with specimens of the stamps, a correspondent sends us the following decree relating to their creation:

“Nº. 760.—*Décision relative à la transformation des timbres-poste.* (Du 21 Octobre, 1882.)

“Nous, Gouverneur de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et dépendances, Commandant la Division navale,

“Attendu que, par suite des modifications successivement apportées aux tarifs de l'Union postale universelle, l'approvisionnement des timbres-poste en coupures de 0^f25^c et de 0^f05^c ne permet pas de faire face aux besoins du public et que les figurines d'une valeur inférieure ne peuvent constituer les taxes réglementaires qu'avec l'emploi d'un trop grand nombre de timbres ;

“Vu l'approvisionnement relativement considérable des timbres-poste de diverses coupures, dont l'emploi est peu usuel aujourd'hui par suite de la fixation d'une taxe unique pour tous les pays compris dans la convention de l'Union universelle ;

“Vu la nécessité de ne porter aucune entrave à l'expédition des correspondances ;

“Sur la proposition du Directeur de l'Intérieur,

“Avons décidé et décidons :

“Art. 1^{er}. Jusqu'à la réception des timbres-poste à 0^f25^c et 0^f05^c il sera délivré au public, au prix de 0^f25^c des timbres-poste de 0^f75^c ; et au prix de 0^f05^c des timbres-poste de 0^f40^c ; ces timbres-poste porteront, frappées par l'Imprimerie du Gouvernement, à l'encre noire, les vignettes ci-dessous :

N C E

25

N C E

5

“Art. 2. Une commission composée du Trésorier-Payeur, du Commissaire des Fonds et du Chef du 3^e bureau de la Direction de l'Intérieur ou de leurs délégués, sera chargée de suivre l'opération de transformation des timbres-poste.

“Cette commission dressera procès-verbal de ses opérations pour la régularisation dans les écritures du Trésorier-Payeur de la transformation ci-dessus prescrite.

“Art. 3. La transformation des timbres aura lieu au fur et à mesure des besoins du public.

“Art. 4. L'Ordonnateur et le Directeur de l'Intérieur sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution de la présente décision, qui sera insérée au *Bulletin* et au *Moniteur* officiels de la colonie.

“Nouméa, le 21 Octobre, 1882.

PALLU.

“Par le Gouverneur :

“L'Ordonnateur p. i.,

Le Directeur de l'Intérieur,

“ROYER.

DUFRENIL.”

Provisional Adhesives.

5 centimes, surcharged in black on	40 c., orange-red	} Figures of Peace and Commerce; imperf.
25 ,, ,, ,,	75 c., carmine	

New South Wales.—The stamp of the new Twopenny envelope is of the same design as that of the adhesive of similar value. At present we have only seen one size. The flap is plain and pointed.

Envelope. 2d., blue on stoutish white laid paper; size, 142 × 78 mm.

We have the current Fourpenny, Sixpenny, and Eightpenny adhesives perforated 10.



Nicaragua.—This is a portrait of the new stamp (there is but one type for all the values), which, as we deplored in our last number, supersedes our old favourites, sold in the early days of their appearance for fabulous prices, but long since become common. The colours are—

Adhesives.

1 centavo, green.	} coloured imp. {	10 centavos, violet.
2 " carmine.		15 " yellow.
5 " deep blue.		20 " grey.

Orange Free State.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. for the first sight of the provisional Threepence. It is made by surcharging the Fourpence 3d., and obliterating the original value with a bar. There are at least five striking varieties of surcharge arising from the different sizes and shapes of the numeral 3. In some of the surcharges the letter d is lower-case Roman, and in some Italic.

Provisional Adhesive. 3d., surcharged in black on the 4d., blue.

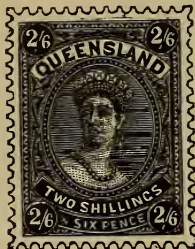
Persia.—We have the new Five and Ten francs adhesives, head of Shah in oval wreath. In the circle below the portrait are the values $\frac{5}{F}$ and $\frac{10}{F}$ respectively. The Ten francs is of extra size, measuring 39 × 32 mm. We have the Five shahi (?) printed in green, the numeral in transverse oval being in colour on white ground, and the Persian characters in the upper circles differing from the 5 c. violet of the same type—sun looking through a church window.

Adhesives. 5 shahi (?), green, dark green border; *perf.* 12.
5 francs, white, black and lake, dark red border; *perf.* 12.
10 francs, white, black and ochre, crimson border; *perf.* 13.

Philippines.—The 25 cent de peso of the latest type is now in circulation. The paper and perforation is the same as in the other stamps of the series.

Adhesive. 25 cent de peso, brown.

Queensland.—The annexed cuts represent two of the values of the new type of stamp described by us some time ago.



Russia.—In April of this year we described certain new stamps on the authority of Messrs. Moens and Breitfuss, which were to appear on the 1st of January. We now learn from the *Timbre-Post* that these stamps are



ready, if not in circulation. Our first illustration shows the type of the three lower values, the second that of the higher ones.

Adhesives.

14 kopecks,	blue,	centre rose on laid paper ;	wmk. undulations ;	perf. 15.
35 "	lilac	" green	" "	"
70 "	bistre	" orange	" "	"
3½ roubles,	silver	" blue	" "	perf. 13.
7 "	gold	" rose	" "	"



Zemstvo Stamps.—The *Timbre-Poste* stands sponsor for the following :

Arzamass (Province of Nijnij Novgorod).—M. Moens supposes that the stamp, of which we annex an illustration, must have preceded those of similar type and of the value of 5 kopecks, with which we are familiar.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, indigo ; lithographed on white paper.

Bouzoulouk (Province of Samara).—This stamp resembles that of the first issue, except that the red numeral of value is on a groundwork of larger lozenges, and that the inscription in white letters is larger, and that in coloured letters in thinner type.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, red, green frame.



Riajsk (Province of Riazan).—This appears to be a new post. The stamp is typographed on coloured paper.

Adhesive.

3 kopecks, black on bright rose.



Selangor.—We have lately received some of the Two Cents Straits Settlements' stamps surcharged SELANGOR in block letters. The letters are somewhat larger and more spaced than in the old surcharge described by us in November, 1881. The watermark is C.C. and Crown.

Adhesive. 2 cents, brown, surcharged SELANGOR in black on 2 cents Straits Settlements.

Seychelles.—We have seen two Mauritius Post Cards adapted for use in these islands. They are the 8 cents altered to 4 cents, and the 6 cents, with what appears to be a *stencilled* black circle, in the left lower portion of the address side, whereon appears in white POST OFFICE above, SEYCHELLES below, and V.R. in a script monogram, surmounted by a crown in the centre. The diameter of the circle is 35 mm.

Post Cards. 4 cents } With the above-mentioned surcharge on the
6 „ } Mauritius cards of the same values.

South Australia.—The official surcharge of O. S. on the provisional Halfpenny may be met with inverted.

Sunjei Ujong.—With the Selangor stamps just described come some Sunjei Ujongs with a different surcharge to that which we chronicled in October, 1881. The surcharge is in two lines of block letters, larger and more spaced. In the old stamps the word SUNJEI occupied more space than UJONG; now it is the reverse. Are these and the Selangors to be looked upon as novelties or resuscitations? Watermarked C. C. and Crown.

Adhesive. 2c., brown, surcharged SUNJEI UJONG on the 2c. Straits Settlements.

At the last meeting of the Philatelic Society Mr. Tapling showed a curious stamp, which we can only regard, in the absence of further information, as a resuscitation. It is the Half anna, blue, India, current type, surcharged in black, with crescent and star and the letters S.U. within an oval, the same surcharge that we illustrated in September, 1881, as occurring on the 2 cents Straits Settlements. The stamp is postmarked, but it is impossible to make out the name of the post town or date.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, black, surcharged on current $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue, India.

Tasmania.—A correspondent informs us that he has the One Penny, slate, and Sixpence, mauve, Stamp Duty fiscals (with *Ornithorynchus* in transverse oval), used as postage stamps. Our illustration represents the Post Card chronicled last September.



United States.—Our engraving has a distant resemblance to the stamp on the new 5 cents envelope, with portrait of General Garfield. It is, of course, printed in relief. We understand that there are several sizes, on fancy coloured papers. The regulation thing is—

Envelope. 5 cents, chocolate, on white laid paper; *wmk.*, U.S.P.O.D., in monogram, and star. Size, 86 × 150 mm.

A Correspondent in Chicago sends us a dubious-looking label, of which he gives the following account: "I enclose a stamp which I have just received on a periodical. It is the first of the kind I have seen, and I find upon enquiry that it has been in use in this city for two weeks. The postal authorities are endeavouring to suppress the post, and have succeeded in so far as first-class mail matter is concerned, and will probably prevent the company from carrying on a local city post, as it would no doubt carry a large proportion of our city mail, seeing that it claims to make four hours better time than the regular mail." On the stamp in question we find, on a ground of vertical lines, the drunkenest-looking old Father Time we ever saw depicted. He has a scythe in one hand, and in the other a Gladstone bag, inscribed "& Co." He has dropped his egg-boiler, and his legs are in the position of any two out of the three in the Trinacria. Just below his right foot is the word "CITY," in coloured block letters. Curved labels above and below are lettered in white Roman capitals, "ALLEN'S" and "DISPATCH," and a straight label at the bottom of the stamp is inscribed, "125, CLARK ST." The entire legend is thus—"ALLEN'S CITY DESPATCH—125, CLARK ST."

Local Adhesive. Without expressed value, rose, coloured lithographic impression on white wove paper, perforated.

Victoria.—We have received a new wrapper from this colony, the stamp on which is of the same design as the One Penny adhesive. The stamp is printed in a very inconvenient place, viz., in the extreme upper right-hand corner of the band, which has a border consisting of a thick and thin green line on either side.

The ends are neither tapered nor gummed, and there are no inscriptions. One side of the band before us is rouletted. The paper bears a large watermark—Crown above, and "ONE PENNY—VICTORIA" below, in two lines of block letters.

Wrapper. 1d., green, on stoutish white paper. Length 271 mm.; breadth, from border to border, 111 mm.

A correspondent informs us that reply-paid post cards are about to be issued.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE TRANSVAAL IN USE SINCE JULY, 1877.

(Continued from page 183.)

Our list closed last month with Issue IV., consisting of three values—the 1d., red on blue; 3d., lilac on buff; and 6d., blue on green. It will not be easy to distinguish the 3d. stamps of this issue from those of Issue V.; nevertheless, having collected them whilst current, we know that 3d. stamps (lilac on buff) were used concurrently with the 1d. and 6d. of Issue IV., with the v.r. of the surcharge printed in Roman capitals only.

V. Surcharged ^{v.R.}Transvaal and ^{v.R.}Transvaal in black; coloured imp. on coloured paper. In this issue the letters v.R. are printed in both Roman and Italic capitals on the same sheet. On all the eight stamps of the top row, and on the first five of the second row, the v.R. is in Roman, and on the remaining twenty-seven stamps of the sheet in Italic, capitals.

Stout paper.

1. *Imperf.* 1d., red on orange, shades.
3d., lilac on buff ,,
6d., blue on blue ,,
2. *Small roulette.* }
3. *Wide roulette.* } Same values and shades.

(Varieties.) i. *Surcharge inverted.*

- (a) *Imperf.* 6d.
- (b) *Wide roulette.* 6d.

ii. *Stamps cut in half diagonally.*

- (a) *Imperf.* 3d. (Roman surcharge), used in conjunction with a whole stamp as 4d.
- (b) *Imperf.* 6d. (Roman surcharge), used as 3d.

iii. *Without stop after v of v.R.*

Imperf. and small roulette. 1d. Roman surcharge.

iv. *Without stop after R of v.R.*

Imperf. 1d. Roman and Italic surcharge.

- v. *Without any punctuation.*
Imperf. 1d. Roman surcharge.
- vi. *Imperforate vertically, small roulette horizontally.*
 1d.
- vii. *Imperforate horizontally, small roulette vertically.*
 3d.
- viii. *Without surcharge.*
 (a) *Imperf.* 6d.
 (b) *Small roulette.* 6d.

VI. Surcharged ^{V.R.} **Transvaal** in red and black; coloured imp. on white paper.

We include these stamps in our list with much reluctance. All the specimens we have seen have been derived from *one source, in this country*, and we have the gravest doubts as to the authenticity of the surcharge.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| A. | <i>On stout paper, imperf.</i> | 6d., | blue on white, red surcharge. |
| B. | <i>On pelure paper</i> | 6d. | „ „ „ |
| C. | „ | 6d. | „ „ black surcharge. |

VII. Six values, engraved and printed in England. Design: Profile of Queen Victoria to right, on ground of horizontal lines, within an oval. Arched labels above and below; the former inscribed TRANSVAAL POSTAGE in white block letters, and the latter with value in words in white Roman capitals. Circles in the four corners with numeral of value. Coloured imp. on white paper; *perf.* 14½.

- | | |
|------|------------------------|
| 1d., | Venetian red, shades. |
| 3d., | dull carmine „ |
| 4d., | sap-green „ |
| 6d., | black, or dark grey. |
| 1s., | emerald-green, shades. |
| 2s., | Prussian blue „ |

NOTE.—These stamps were printed in the approximate colours of the stamps of similar values then current in the United Kingdom.

VIII. The Sixpenny stamp of Issue VII., surcharged in red or in black.

- | | |
|----|----------------|
| A. | 1 Penny |
| B. | <i>1 Penny</i> |
| C. | 1 PENNY |

The three principal varieties of surcharge are those which we have endeavoured to imitate. The sheets consist of two, or four, panes of sixty stamps, in ten horizontal and six vertical rows. The three top rows of the pane have the surcharge *A*; the five stamps to the right of the fourth row have the surcharge *B*; and the remaining two and a half rows have the surcharge *C*. In addition to the three principal varieties, there are at least four sub-varieties, arising from slight differences in the capital letters and the numeral of value. For full details as to these, and their disposition on the sheet, we must refer our readers to the papers on the subject and the diagram contained in the *Record* for September, 1879, and January, 1880.

IX. Surcharged ^{V.R.} **Transvaal** as in Issue V., the letters v.r. being printed in Roman and Italic capitals on the same sheet.

Stout paper.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Imperf.</i> | } | 3d., lilac on green, shades. |
| 2. <i>Small roulette.</i> | | |
| 3. <i>Wide roulette.</i> | | |
| 4. <i>Medium roulette.</i> | | |
| 5. <i>Pin perforated.</i> | | |

- (Varieties.) i. *Surcharge inverted.* *Imperf.*
 ii. *Without surcharge.* „

REMARKS.—Some of these surcharges are very carelessly printed. Certain of the stamps may be found with the letters v.r., and others with the word TRANSVAAL only, the remainder of the surcharge being wanting.

X. Surcharged ^{V.R.} **Transvaal** in black; coloured imp. on coloured paper. In this issue the letters v.r. are in smaller type, and are printed closer together, than in the previous issues.

Stout paper.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Imperf.</i> | 1d., red on yellow, shades. |
| | 1d., red on orange „ |
| | 3d., violet on green „ |
| | 3d., lilac on blue „ |
| | 3d., purple on blue „ |
| 2. <i>Small roulette</i> | . 3d., violet on green. |
| | 3d., purple on blue. |
| 3. <i>Wide roulette</i> | . 1d., red on yellow. |
| | 1d., red on orange. |
| 4. <i>Compound roulette.</i> | 1d., red on yellow. |
| 5. <i>Medium roulette</i> | . 1d., red on orange. |
| 6. <i>Pin perforated</i> | . 1d., red on yellow. |
| | 3d., purple on blue. |

(Varieties.) *The T of TRANSVAAL is smaller.*

Same values, shades, and perforations.

XI. One value, engraved and printed in England, of the same type as Issue VII.; coloured imp. on white paper; perforation 14½.

½d., deep red, vermilion (shades).

XII. One value, surcharged EEN PENNY, in black, on the Fourpence, sap-green, of Issue VII.

1d., black on green.

NOTE.—In bringing this list to a conclusion, we have only to add that we have examined each and all of the varieties that we have described. Since certain values of an emission exist with a small or a wide roulette, it is most probable that the other values of the same emission were treated in a similar

way; but when we have not *seen* them, we have refrained from mentioning them, even with a query.

We would also take this opportunity of once more warning our readers against the German reprints, with forged surcharges, with which foreign dealers still attempt to flood the market. The earlier forgeries of the surcharges were not dangerous, but the later ones are as nearly as possible *fac-similes* of the real thing. Errors, inverted surcharges, and every variety of the real stamp, are most carefully counterfeited. Fortunately the stamps themselves betray the fraud to those who have made the actual issues their study.

THE STAMPS OF JAPAN.

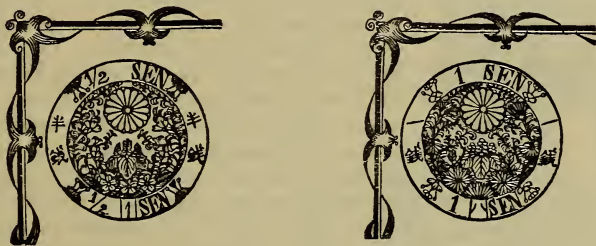
BY E. D. BACON.

(Continued from page 164.)

POST CARDS.

Issue Meiji—5th month, 8th year. May, 1875.

A plain card, measuring 80×124 mm., has on the face in the left upper corner the stamp, the design of which consists of two concentric circles forming a band, which is inscribed as follows. At the top and bottom " $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 SEN," the numerals at the bottom being separated from the word *sen* by two upright lines, between which is a syllabic character; the value is also repeated in Japanese characters on each side. The top and bottom inscriptions are separated from the side ones by four small floral ornaments. The inner circle contains the chrysanthemum above, and below the three fructed



leaves, the remainder being filled in with other floral decoration, differing for each value. Below the stamp, in a vertical line, are five Japanese characters, reading "*You bin ha-gaki*," or "Post Card," beneath which, in the left lower corner, is a single-lined rectangle containing four similar lines of smaller characters, signifying that only the address may be written on this side and the communication on the back. The whole is enclosed within a fancy frame, similar to the first issue, but measuring 71×120 mm. The

impression is in colour, on rose and rosy-buff card, which vary greatly in shade and also in thickness. The reverse side is plain.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sen, orange (shades), syll. char. 1, 2, 3, 4.
1 „ blue „ „ 1, 2, 3, 4.

Issue Meiji—7th month, 8th year. July, 1875.

Two values similar to the last issue in every respect, except that the stamp has no syllabic character, the numerals being now close to the word *sen*, both in the upper and lower curves of the stamp.

(a) On rose card.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, orange (shades)
1 „ dark blue „

(b) On rosy-buff card (several shades).
 $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, orange (shades)
1 „ blue „

Issue Meiji—9th month, 9th year. September, 1876.

Two values of larger dimensions than the previous issue, the cards measuring 90 × 140 mm. The stamp, as usual, occupies the left upper corner, and is oval in shape, and has the three fruited leaves in a double-lined circle on white ground. Below this circle is another dotted one of the same size, which slightly impinges on it at the bottom. This second circle contains the value in Japanese characters, on a solid coloured ground, the numeral being written in the *antique* character. The lower circle is sur-



rounded at the bottom and sides by the words "JAPANESE POST," in white, shaded, block letters. The upper circle is framed at the top and sides by five irregular pentagons, containing the Japanese equivalent for the same words, the five characters being in colour on white ground. At the two points where the circles meet are two smaller ones, that on the left containing the numeral "5 or 1," and that on the right "R" or "S," the lettering being in colour on a white ground; and in the case of the 1 sen it is also shaded. Below the stamp is a vertical line of five Japanese characters, meaning "Post Card," and

below this, in the left lower corner, are two other similar lines of smaller characters, signifying that the address only is to be written on this side. The whole is enclosed within an ornamental frame (81 × 132 mm.), formed of a chain of diamond-shaped and other small ornaments between lines, with large square ornaments at the four corners. The bottom border is broken in the centre by the insertion of a line of fifteen Japanese characters, of which I am unable to give the translation. Reverse side plain.

(a) On thick yellowish-white paper.
5 rin, orange (shades)
1 sen, sky-blue „

(b) On white paper varying greatly in thickness.

5 rin, orange (shades)

1 sen, sky-blue „

(c) On greyish-white paper.

5 rin, orange (shades)

1 sen, sky-blue „

Issue Meiji—11th month, 10th year. November, 1877.

Three values similar in size and design to the last issue, but differing in some of the details. The Japanese figures of value in the lower circle of the stamp are in the *modern* characters, and the 5 sen has the characters denoting "5 sen" in colour on white ground. The two circles at the sides are replaced by others, bordered by an ornamental wavy line. The ground-work of the oval for the 3 and 5 sen is formed of wavy lines, and that of the 6 sen by a small fancy pattern. There are also other small differences. The frame of the 3 sen has an extra inner line, as has also the 5 sen, in which it is broken at equal intervals by dots. The 6 sen has the extra line wavy. The impression is in colour on thick white paper, slightly yellowish in tinge. Reverse side plain.

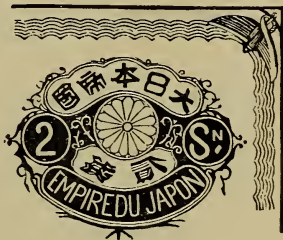
3 sen, dark olive-green (shades)

5 „ light green „

6 „ orange „

Issue Meiji—7th (?) month, 12th year. July (?), 1879.

Japan having been admitted into the Postal Union, two new cards were issued in this year, and in conformity with the regulations they are of European shape. They measure 138 × 87 mm., and the stamp is in the right upper corner. The inscriptions are disposed horizontally instead of vertically, as heretofore. Design: In the left upper corner is a double-lined ornamental label, bearing the words "CARTE POSTALE," in Roman capitals; above this is "UNION POSTALE," and below "UNIVERSELLE," in block letters disposed in a curve. On a straight line with the label are eight Japanese characters, no doubt the equivalent of the French inscription, and in the right upper corner is the stamp. This is a transverse oval in shape, and has in the centre the chrysanthemum, below which is an irregular white label, bearing the value in Japanese, the *antique* character being employed to represent the figure 2. Beneath this label and above the chrysanthemum are two larger ones, the lower inscribed "EMPIRE DU JAPON," in white block letters on solid coloured ground, and the upper having the Japanese equivalent, in colour on white ground. On either side are circles of solid colour, having the numeral 2 or 3 in white in the left, and Sⁿ in the right. The whole is enclosed within a frame (129 × 79 mm.) composed of wavy lines differing for each value, with



ornaments at the four corners, and bordered by an outer plain line, which is broken in the centre, at the bottom, by a label containing the same fifteen Japanese characters found at the bottom of the cards of the previous issue. The impression is in colour, on slightly yellowish, thick, white paper. Reverse side plain.

2 sen, dark olive-green (shades)

3 „ pale green „

ADDENDA.

Page 84.

Issue January, 1874.

B. On *thin native laid* paper.

6 sen, violet-brown (shades); add syllabic character 1.

Page 85.

6 sen, violet-brown (pale and dark); add syllabic character 11.

Page 102.

Issue February, 1875.

6 sen, orange (light and dark); add syllabic character 18.

In concluding this series of papers I have much pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness for several of the translations of Japanese inscriptions, and for sundry other items of more or less importance, to articles which have appeared from time to time in the *Timbre-Poste*, and to the eighth fascicule of the French Society's *Bulletin*. I have found the study of the stamps of Japan of such great interest that these papers have been a labour of love to me, and I sincerely trust that they may be the means of leading others to find as much pleasure in these quaint issues as I myself have enjoyed.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE third meeting of the season was held on the 18th November, 1882, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the President in the chair. The Secretary apologised for not having been able to write up the minutes of the previous meeting. The business of the day was the compilation of a reference list of the stamps of British Guiana, which was then proceeded with. On the conclusion of the business the current British One Penny Postage and Inland Revenue stamp, surcharged "I.R. OFFICIAL," for the use of the Inland Revenue Department, was shown.

The fourth meeting of the season was held on the 2nd December, 1882, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the President in the chair. The Secretary read the

minutes of the two previous meetings, which were approved. There being no other business, the business of the day—the compilation of a reference list of the stamps of British Guiana—was proceeded with without interruption.

The fifth meeting of the season was held on the 16th December, 1882, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the Vice-President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspondence. Mr. Castle proposed, and the Vice-President seconded, a motion to the effect that the Secretary should prepare and forward to the Postal Congress, about to be held in Lisbon, a remonstrance against that rule of the Postal Union which requires that letter rate of postage should be paid on parcels of postage stamps, envelopes, and post cards sent through the post. This motion was carried unanimously. The business of the day was the compilation of a reference list of the stamps of British Guiana, which was proceeded with. On the conclusion of the business, the new Barbados 4d. and the recent issues of Nicaragua and Bolivar were shown; also a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue, *India*, surcharged in black, for use in Sunjei Ujong, with a crescent and star and the letters s.u. within an oval. The type of surcharge is that illustrated in the *Philatelic Record* for September, 1881.

Notes and Queries.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to note that the Editor of the *Philatelic Record* will be absent from England until the middle of January.

HOW TO REMOVE GREASE FROM STAMPS.—We have been informed that a still better plan for removing grease is to dip the stamps in bisulphide of carbon. So rapid is the evaporation which takes place that ice forms on the surface of the stamp, but does it no injury. Our readers are especially warned not to perform this operation except in the daytime. The vapour of the bisulphide of carbon is highly explosive, and is at once attracted to the flame of a lamp at a considerable distance.

O. F. AND F. D. M.—Thanks for information.

DROGER.—The Zurich stamps were never issued with numerals in the corners forming the date 1848. Yours are forgeries.

S. T.—Not until February.

R. H.—Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8 are good; the others are forgeries.

INDIA.—A correspondent sends us the current $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 annas of British India, surcharged obliquely in red, with the letters O.M.S. or C.M.S., the first letter not being very clear. Do any of our readers know anything about these stamps? We think that the surcharge forms the initials of a private firm. The stamps are postmarked over the surcharge.

C. H. S., NEW YORK.—We have only one answer to all your queries. Save in the very few cases in which the issue of a stamp is in doubt—and only then as confirmatory evidence of the fact—unused stamps are far more valuable, and to be preferred to used ones. Would not a numismatist prefer a coin that should pass directly into his possession from the Mint to a worn and battered specimen? Why then should philatelists be greater fools than numismatists?

O. F., BRADFORD.—The setting up of the sheets being typographic, every stamp upon it differs in some measure from the others. You will find most of the varieties particularised in the *Record* of April last.

G. M. N., NEW YORK.—Thanks! The error was so obvious to our subscribers that it was not worth referring to. When the numbers for the current year are bound the error will disappear.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IV.

JANUARY, 1883.

No. 48.



WE seem to have noticed that as people grow older they lay less stress upon their birthdays. These anniversaries, although they lose nothing of their impressiveness, lack the freshness and verdure of former years, and their recurrence appears to be more frequent than welcome. Four years is not a very great age to have attained to, but within their span how many of the births and deaths of our contemporaries have we not witnessed! We will not dilate upon the fact that this number completes the fourth volume of *The Philatelic Record*, but content ourselves with the simple announcement, which affords us the opportunity of once more offering our best thanks to our contributors, and to all who have afforded us their assistance, "pecuniary and other," during the past twelve months.

As a frontispiece to vol. iv. we present our readers with a portrait of the late Victoriano G. de Ysasi, Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of London. Our friends are no doubt aware that we endeavour each year to meet their wishes by giving the portrait which has commanded the majority of votes, and this year the selection has been almost unanimous. We have nought to add to what we have already said about our dear old friend beyond the sorrowing assertion that we miss him as keenly as ever, and feel more than ever convinced that the void he has left will never be adequately filled.

Our introductory article last month has called forth both commendations and protests. We print one of the latter, not because we think it eloquent, but as a proof that we respect every man's convictions, even when we believe them to be sincere. Dealing with our critic's observations *seriatim*, we must start by asserting that our strictures

were not passed upon the "advanced," but on the greedy collector. We called attention to the increasing absorption of rarities by our foreign colleagues; and though our correspondent is quite right in his assertion that ever since the foundation of the London Society the collections of the leading members have always been at the service of the humblest, yet the reverse obtains when once the stamps have crossed the Channel, and are buried in certain collections, the owners of which not only churlishly deny a *sight* of their treasures to those who are interested in their hobby, but even wilfully withhold all *information* concerning such *unique* specimens as the accident of wealth has enabled them to acquire. Again, our correspondent goes out of his way to misunderstand us when he represents us as objecting to the collection of shades, or of real varieties or sub-varieties, although, in the case of very rare stamps, we confess that we would rather see two specimens in two different collections than two shades in one and the same album. But we freely forgive him for this misrepresentation, and are overwhelmed with gratitude to him besides for his truly original suggestion as to how an interesting collection of stamps may be formed. You have only to get a book (it need neither be large nor expensive), and then proceed to make it "interesting to yourself and everyone else" by putting in a few stamps, and indicating, by the aid of Captain Evans' or M. Moens' catalogues, the *lacune*!

In conclusion, we can assure our correspondent that we have very frequently "been there to see" when dealers have turned over costly stamps at a very much lower rate of profit than 25 per cent. That they should sell low-value stamps at such a rate we never suggested. They would be fools if they did. Our correspondent appears to share the erroneous and too prevalent opinion that a penny stamp only costs the dealer a penny. If we add to the facial value the cost of remitting, remittances lost or gone astray, in many cases high commissions on the purchase, heavy rates of postage and registration, block of capital, advertisements, costly illustrated catalogues, without the aid of which two-thirds of those who buy stamps would not know what to do with them—we find that if the proper percentage of all these items is tacked on to the first cost of a penny stamp, and that a dealer then sells it at a penny farthing, we should not feel comfortable until he had been locked up in an asylum. It would be equally absurd to suppose that because he has bought for a trifle a stamp which years of experience in his trade make him recognize as rare, he is to forego

the profits of that experience—a costly thing in itself—and relinquish his prize *à vil prix*. Collectors are too prone to imagine that because with them collecting is an amusement, stamp dealing is also to be looked upon as a kind of hobby. They are apt to forget that it has to afford instant support for wives and families, and future provision for retirement and old age. The ordinary risks of this trade are fully as great as those of any other, whilst there is always a superadded cause of anxiety arising from the fact that a stamp dealer's stock, besides being eminently liable to destruction by fire, is absolutely uninsurable. Stamp dealers, like other tradesmen, are bound in prudence to satisfy their more wealthy and important customers, even at the risk of offending the smaller fry; but as the small fry tell up in the end, like third-class passengers, dealers, when they are called upon to pour copy after copy of a single rare stamp into one and the same collection, must make the owner pay for the sop which would otherwise be thrown to the many-headed.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Azores.—With the new small surcharge we have received

Adhesive. 100 reis, lilac.

Bangkok.—Surcharged in the same way as the other values, which we have already described, we now have

Adhesive. 24 cents, green, Straits Settlements, surcharged **B** in black.

Bavaria.—We have before us the single and reply-paid Postal Union Cards, and also the ordinary inland reply-paid card (with the arms in an oval), without impressed stamps. The *Timbre-Poste* signals an official card, which appears to have been in use in 1877.

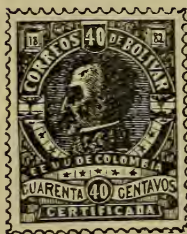
Belgium.—Captain Evans writes us: "I have seen an imperforate 'specimen' copy of the new Two Francs adhesive. The portrait is a profile, to left, closely resembling that on the current stamps. The frame is that of the new Barbados, but lettered BELGIQUE above, and DEUX FRANCS below, in white on colour. The ornaments in the spandrels are the same as those of the Twopence, New Zealand, issue 1874, but are in colour on white instead of the reverse. The combination is, I should say, dear at frs. 5000. The colour of the specimen I have seen is as nearly as possible that of the late lamented Venetian-red, One Penny, De La Rue, of Great Britain."

This country has advanced a step (?) in its postal ministrations, and has issued what it is pleased to call a "Letter Card," which is very much like those issued in Helsingfors and Paris (the latter for its pneumatic envelope). At the top, in the centre, is CARTE-LETTRE, and below KAARTBRIEF; then lower down M; and to left, in two short vertical lines reading upwards, is *à ouvrir le long du pointillé* for the first, and the equivalent in Flemish for the second. In the right upper corner is the stamp type of the current adhesive of the same value. On the second half, in the middle, in two lines, is *Compléter au moyen de timbres-poste l'affranchissement des cartes-lettres à destination de l'étranger*, with the Flemish equivalent below, also in two lines. The edges of the card are gummed, and a perforation running along the gum permits the card to be easily opened. The impression is in colour on pale blue tinted card, the reverse side being white, and measures when open 115 × 160 mm. The card is folded at the bottom of the first half.

Letter Card. 10 centimes, carmine.

M. Moens describes several new varieties of the official cards used in the Ministry of Finance.

Bolivar.—The accompanying illustrations represent the new series of stamps described in our last number.



Bosnia.—The *Timbre-Poste* has seen the 2 *novcica* post card bearing an adhesive 3 *novcica*. This has no doubt been prepared for international use, pending the issue of a 5 *nov.* card.

Brazil.—We have received from Dr. Wonner a rather unintelligible communication, of which the following is the best sense we

can make: "A new type of 10 reis is about to be issued; the colour will be light brown instead of black, as at present. Essays have been prepared of a new type of 100 reis, to be printed in violet. Alterations are also to be made in the 20 reis post cards. The 50 and 50 × 50 cards of the *Casa de moede* (?) are ready, but it is not known when they will be issued."

Canada.—Similar to the Three Cents of the issue of 1868, to which we referred last March, M. Moens chronicles the One Cent, orange, of the same issue, on white laid paper.

Ceylon.—The annexed cut portrays the Sixteen Cents provisional, which we described in November.



Chili.—The following is taken from the *Timbre-Poste*: "On the 30th of last September, writes one of our colleagues, the 2 centavos card was replaced by one of a different type. To right is the effigy of Christopher Columbus, in a small circle, similar to the current adhesives; COLON underneath, 2 below, and CENTAVOS on a curved band, the whole being on an escutcheon with branches on each side, and a scroll at the bottom inscribed REPUBLICA DE CHILE. To left of the card is a large scroll lettered TARJETA POSTAL. There are three lines for the address, the first headed by SR.; and in the left lower corner, *En este lado debe escribirse—únicamente la direccion*. The frame is formed of two lines, with ornaments at the corners. Size, 127 × 80 mm. The reply card differs only from the single one in having the inscriptions, *La Tarjeta para la respuesta lleva adimas—con respuesta pagada*."

P. Cards. 2 centavos, red on greenish-grey.

2 + 2 " " "

Confederate States.—We have been shown a stamp which purports to be a local issued at Houston, Texas, and we shall confine ourselves to describing it, without offering any opinion as to its authenticity. The design of the stamp comprises a flattened single-lined oval, within which is an engrailed fess inscribed in two lines, POST OFFICE—HOUSTON, TEX., 20 cts. In chief and in base are crossed lines forming lozenges. The stamp, which is obliterated by a pen stroke, is on an envelope which bears no postmark, and is addressed to a firm in Richmond City, Virginia.

Local Adhesive. 20 cents, typographed in purple ink on blue paper.

Curacao.—M. Moens describes a Postal Union reply-paid card for this island. Above, in four lines, is: First, *Algemeene Post-vereeniging*; second, *Union Postale Universelle*; third, *Briefkaart met betaald antwoord uit Curaçao*; fourth (*Carte Postale avec réponse payée, de la colonie de Curaçao*). The stamp is in the right upper corner, and is of the same type as the adhesives. The two bottom lines of the reply half are inscribed as follows: Third,

Betaald antwoord naar Curaçao; fourth (*Carte réponse pour la colonie de Curaçao*). The cards are joined along the top, and printed on the first and third pages on rose-coloured card, with the reverse side white.

Post Card. 5+5 cent., carmine.

The same authority refers to the 15 cent., brown, card, surcharged in black $7\frac{1}{2}$ cent., and $7\frac{1}{2} + 12\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

Dominica.—In addition to the provisional Halfpenny, which we described last month, Messrs. Theodor, Buhl, and Co. send us a second variety, consisting of the One Penny, divided as before, and each half surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ in red. We presume that the former surcharge was found to be too minute, for the numerals are now 4 mm. high.

Provisional. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., surcharged in red on half of current 1d., lilac.

Ecuador.—We have seen the Un Real, type of 1873, surcharged in black $\frac{4}{\text{cvs.}}$. We believe that stamps have been authentically surcharged in this manner. We know as a fact that a Spanish youth over here is busily occupied in forging these surcharges.

Provisional. 4 centavos, surcharged in black on the 1 real, orange, of 1873.



Fiji.—The annexed cut represents the Five Shilling adhesive which we described in October.

We have received the current One Penny adhesive with a compound perforation of $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, and the Twopence perforated 10.

Gold Coast.—We are indebted to Mr. Hurst for specimens of the One Penny cut in half obliquely, each half doing duty as a Halfpenny stamp.

Provisional. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue, half of current 1d.

Great Britain.—The contemplation of the new Threepenny and Sixpenny values, the advent of which we announced last month, fills us with disgust, and has almost determined us to abandon the collection of postage stamps in favour of that of railway tickets. The new stamps are printed in the same colour as the current One Penny, and surcharged 3d. and 6d. in lake, the numerals being 9 mm. and the letters 5 mm. high. The change has been effected upon plate 21 of the Threepence and plate 18 of the Sixpence.

Adhesives. 3d., lilac, lake surcharge } *wmk. crown.*
6d. ,, ,, }

We have size G of the registration envelopes with a large block R, 15 mm. high, enclosed in an oval, in the upper left corner. We are informed that postmasters are to be supplied with a hand-stamp of similar design, with which they are instructed to stamp their stock of envelopes not already provided with the large R.

The Five Shilling adhesive (plate 4) is now watermarked with anchor and cable.

A correspondent sends us a specimen of the new "commercial" stamped envelopes, which are sold to the public at the price of 1s. 9d. per twenty, and are certainly excellent value for the money. They are of very decent white laid paper, with plain pointed flaps, and measure 136 × 80 mm. The stamp upon the specimen sent us has no die number, but our correspondent has seen them with die number 24.

Six new foreign cards were issued on the 1st inst. The legend is the same on all, and is in four lines. First, UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE; second, POST CARD—GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; third, (GRANDE BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE); and fourth, THE ADDRESS ONLY, &c. The stamp occupies the usual place, and for the two lowest values is the same as on the cards superseded. The Twopence has the Queen's head to left, in a circle of solid colour, surrounded by a circular band inscribed POSTAGE above and TWO PENCE below; an irregular frame completes the design. The reply-paid cards have on the first half, in the left lower corner, in two lines, "*The annexed card is intended for the answer,*" with the equivalent in French below, also in two lines; and the second half has REPLY beneath THE ADDRESS ONLY, &c. The impression is in colour on medium straw-coloured card, and for the reply is on the first and third pages, the cards being joined along the top, and perforated with holes 4 mm. apart. Size of card, 139 × 89 mm.

<i>P. Cards.</i>	1 penny, brown;	1 + 1d. brown.
	1½ penny, "	1½ + 1½d. "
	2 penny, "	2 + 2d. "

The inland reply-paid card on stout white cardboard is no longer perforated between the two parts; but the perforation is replaced by a strip of linen, forming a hinge; and a correspondent informs us that the perforation holes of the thin ones are now much farther apart than they were, no doubt now corresponding to those on the foreign reply-paid cards.

Grenada.—We have before us a curious error occurring on the current One Shilling, the last word of the surcharge being spelled "Shillins."

Haiti.—M. Moens thus describes a new provisional card: "At the top, in capital letters, is ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES D'HAÏTI, and below this a floral ornament; then CARTE POSTALE, a line, and CE CÔTÉ, &c. In the right upper corner is either a 1, 2, or 3 cents adhesive, imperforate. Size, 122 × 87 mm.

P. Card. Red impression and bistre impression on white card.

Hungary.—The *Philatelist* describes an official card for the use of the Minister of Instruction.

Luxemburg.—The current cards are now impressed with the new stamps, the inscription, &c., remaining the same.

<i>P. Cards.</i>	5 centimes, lilac on buff.
10	yellow "
5 + 5	lilac "
10 + 10	yellow "

Mexico.—Respecting the *Porte de Mar* stamps, on thin laid paper, which seem to be more generally known as the "star series," Mr. Chute writes us as follows: "If Scott and Co. were *officially* informed by the 'Mexican Post-office authorities that the stamps in question are false,' I have been *officially* informed that they are genuine, as you will see by the enclosed correspondence. *If* the authenticity of these stamps was denied by the authorities, it must have been owing to some misunderstanding."

The correspondence forwarded to us by Mr. Chute consists of, first, a letter dated from the Legation of the United States, Mexico, 24th November, 1882, from which the following is an extract: "Your communication regarding the 'Porte de Mar' stamps was received in due season. As requested, I addressed a note to Mr. Manuel Toro, the Postmaster-General, the reply to which I enclose herewith. . . . (*Signed*), P. H. MORGAN, United States Minister." Second, the letter referred to, which is written in English, and which we transcribe in full: "Administracion General de Correos, Mexico, November 22nd, 1882. Dear Mr. Morgan, I have the pleasure of replying to your esteemed note of yesterday, but regret my inability to send you a copy of the decree asked for, there being but one or two copies preserved in the archives of this department. The 'Porte de Mar' stamps, with star in oval, were authorized by the decree of September 5th, 1881, and were issued to the postmasters of mailing ports on the 10th of October following. They were used for a short time only, and were withdrawn from circulation September 18th, 1882, the balance on hand being destroyed by order of the Government. Hoping the above information may be all that you desired, and that you will receive it in time to send it by to-morrow's mail, I remain, &c., MANUEL TORO, Postmaster-General. To P. H. Morgan, United States Minister."

These letters appear to us conclusive as to the authenticity of the stamps, which we have never doubted; but we should like to know whether "*Porte de Mar*" stamps have been abolished altogether; and if not, what stamps are being used to defray this special tax?

We have lately seen some vagaries in the way of envelopes; but unfortunately the correspondent who possesses them has not fulfilled his promise of sending them on to us to describe, and, as we expected to have them to examine, we only took note of one variety. This is a 25 centavos, formed by printing two of the 10 centavos embossed stamps, one below the other, on the left side of

the envelope, and a 5 centavos in the usual place. The issuing office of the envelope we describe was Monterey.

Nevis.—Mr. Hurst sends us the One Penny, violet, revenue stamp, which has done postal duty.

New Zealand.—The frame of the post card has been retouched, the inner and outer lines being much thicker than hitherto.

Norway.—The 6 öre card is now in use, with PAA DENNE SIDE, &c., in small letters, similar to the legend on the current 5 öre card. A new 10 öre Postal Union card has been issued. It has four lines of inscription: First, VERDENS POSTFORENINGEN in a semicircle; second, UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE, with a short wavy line below; third, BREFKORT FRA NORGE (NORVÈGE); and fourth, PAA DENNE SIDE, &c. Lower down four dotted lines for the address, the first headed by TIL, the two bottom lines being much shorter than the others. Stamp type of adhesive, in right upper corner, the whole enclosed within the usual key-patterned border, measuring 129 × 79 mm. The impression is in colour on thin white card without watermark, and reverse side plain.

P. Cards. 10 öre, dull rose on white.
6 „ light green on buff.

Persia.—We are informed that the Persian inscriptions on the high values of the current stamps read as follows: 1 franc; 1000 dinars; 5 francs; 5000 dinars; 1 tomaun; 10 francs.

Portugal.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 20 + 20 reis card with the two halves joined at the left side instead of along the top.

Portuguese Indies.—We are in receipt of a postal card, which may perhaps be only one of several values. It has two lines of inscription. 1st, INDIA PORTUGUEZIA, in Roman capitals, the two words being separated by the arms of Portugal; and 2nd, D'ESTE LADO SOMENTE O NOME E MORADA DO DESTINATARIO. The stamp, in the left upper corner, is of the same type as the current adhesives. There is neither border nor lines for address, and the reverse side is plain. The address side of the card is of a bluish grey, like the so-called "granite paper," and that destined for the communication is white. The inscriptions are of the same colour as the stamp.

Post Card. 1 tanga, red, on stoutish card, bluish grey on one side, and white on the other.
Size, 141 × 91 mm.

Queensland.—Our engraving is of the new Twopenny stamp described by us in November.



Russia. *Zemstvo Stamps.*—Mr. Siewert writes us as follows: "I am again in a position to give you early information about the issue of a projected Zemstvo stamp. The **Kadnikoff** (Province of Vologda) horror is at last to make way for a more civilized-looking

label. Mr. Neubürger has got an order for 50,000 stamps of 3 kopecks each. In shape, colour, and general design they will be like the Shadrinsk, except, of course, as regards name and arms. The latter consist, in chief, of a hand issuing from a cloud, and holding a sceptre, and in base of a bucket. No one can possibly make out this design in the stamps about to be superseded; and it is my belief that up to the present time the Kadnikoff Zemstvo have never had regular stamps printed, but have only made use of a hand stamp. When transmitting their order to Mr. Neubürger, the Zemstvo, in order to give him an idea of their arms, struck an impression of their stamp on the letter which they addressed to him. The new stamps will be ready in a fortnight."



Aleksandria (Province of Cherson).—

We are indebted to M. Moens for our knowledge of this stamp.

Adhesive. 10 kopecks, red and lilac, blue surcharge.

Shanghai.—The *S. N.* describes a card which is unknown to us. It is inscribed SHANGHAI LOCAL POST-OFFICE CARD, and FOR USE OF VOLUNTEERS ONLY, in two lines, separated by ornaments. Lower down, to left, is the word to; and the frame is different to that on the cards known to us. The reverse side bears a printed inscription. The specimen from which the description is taken is postmarked Jy. 21-75. Size, 114 × 77 mm.

P. Card. Without expressed value, green on white card.

St. Lucia.—The St. Lucians seem to have forgotten for how many years they managed to get on with a black One Penny stamp without expressed value. It is not long since this stamp was surcharged with the value in red, and yet, during a temporary dearth, they are not able to use up their stock of the old stamps without surcharging them 1d. with pen and ink.

Provisional. 1d., black, surcharged 1d., in script, in black and aniline inks.

Sweden.—Our engraving represents one of the surcharged stamps respecting which we asked for information in our November number. A Scandinavian correspondent writes us: "In answer to my enquiries addressed to the Post Office authorities in Stockholm, they inform me that no such stamps were ever issued by them." We saw these stamps about four months ago. They were in a collection which came from Hamburg, a *venue* which is sufficient to cast a slur on the most respectable of stamps.



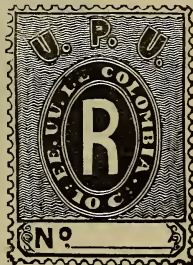
Tasmania.—To the list of fiscal stamps of the *ornithorynchus* type, now being used for postal purposes, must be added—

Fiscals used postally. 3d., red-brown.
1s., bright rose.

Transvaal.—Mr. Hurst sends us a sheet of the Fourpenny Transvaals, with the surcharge, EEN PENNY, inverted throughout; also some used specimens of the same stamp with a similar surcharge, but rather larger, the smaller letters being 2 mm. high. This second type of surcharge seems to have been printed in the republic, as it is very inferior in execution to the first.

United States.—At the last meeting of the Philatelic Society Mr. Tapling showed the Three cents, red, envelope with stamp of the first die; *i.e.* long label with square ends, of *note size*.

United States of Colombia.—There is a hybrid kind of stamp to which collectors, although they hesitate to reject them, accord a less than cool reception. We allude to the *Recomendada, Registro, Anotacion, Cubiertas*, and similar labels. M. Moens informs us that their numbers were to have been reinforced on the 1st instant by another variety, the portrait of which we append. The letters U.P.U., which seem so mysterious to our colleague, probably stand for *Union Postal Universal*, and this stamp may perhaps be used on registered letters to countries in the Postal Union without superseding for inland postage the oval violet registration stamp issued in 1881.



Registration Stamp. 10 centavos, red, on yellow paper, *perf.* 12½.

We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that a reply-paid card is now in use, which is identical with the 2 c. Postal Union card, except that the second half has in the upper part of the interior of the frame RESPUESTA to left and RÉPONSE to right. The impression is in colour on white card on the first and fourth pages, the two parts being joined along the top.

2 + 2 centavos, rose.

Hitherto the U.S. of Colombia have not troubled us with surcharges; but the bad example of other powers has at last proved contagious, and we have now to chronicle a provisional made by surcharging the current 10 centavos, violet, **DOS** **Y. MEDIO** in black.

Centavos

Provisional Adhesive. 2½ centavos, surcharged in black on 10 c. violet of 1881.

Uruguay.—The current 7 centavos has been pressed into official service with an oblique surcharge of OFFICIAL in red block letters.

Venezuela.—The annexed cuts illustrate the new series of postage stamps which, according to a correspondent of the *Timbre-Poste*, were put in circulation in the month of August last. We agree with our contemporary, that it is very strange, if they have been in circulation so long, we have never met with obliterated specimens. At any rate, these look more like the real article than



the 5 centavos which we illustrated in October, and which we have never seen used except as a fiscal. They correspond both in design and colours with the postage stamps announced in the decree of the 14th of April last, a translation of which we gave in the *Record* for June.

Wurtemberg.—The Secretary of the *Württembergischen Philatelisten Verein* sends us a specimen of the new Two Marks adhesive. In design it is very similar to its predecessors of the same value, except that the central circle is white, and the numeral of value black. The colour is that of the 2 marks of July, 1875. Our correspondent says: "Like the 2 marks, orange-red, and the 5 marks, blue, this stamp is not sold to the public." This fact is not, however, recorded upon the back, as it was on the 2 marks stamp which it supersedes. But how about the 5 marks, blue? We have never seen nor, so far as we can recollect, have we heard of it before.

Adhesive. 2 marks, yellow on black, on white wove paper, *perf.* 11.

ON THE SURCHARGED AND PROVISIONAL STAMPS OF PERU IN USE SINCE 1880.

BY E. D. BACON.

It seems probable that for a time we have seen the last of the surcharged Peruvian stamps, so many varieties of which have been described month after month in the philatelic journals. My reason for thinking so is, that the Chilians are now employing their own stamps, "pure and simple," for franking correspondence from most of the towns of Peru; and although it would seem that Arequipa and other places not yet in their clutches are still making use of distinct varieties, yet I think we may safely say we have seen the last of Chili's arms surcharged on the Peruvian stamps. Such being the case, the time appears to be ripe for drawing up a list of these numerous varieties; and I have compiled one to the best of my ability after having access to some of the best collections in England, to the owners of which my thanks are due for the ready assistance they have afforded me.

ISSUE JANUARY (?), 1880.

On Peru joining the Postal Union, the current stamps were surcharged with a large double-lined oval, inscribed UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL in the upper, and PERU in the lower curves. In the centre is the word PLATA, with an ornamental line above and below. The colours of the two lowest values were also changed. The surcharge PLATA, which signifies sterling, intimated that these stamps could no longer be purchased with the depreciated paper currency, but must be paid for in hard cash.



- 1 centavo, green, red surcharge.
- 2 " carmine, blue "
- 5 " ultramarine, red surcharge.
- 50 " dark green, red "
- 1 sol, red, blue surcharge.

- Variety i. 2 centavos, carmine, black surcharge.
- " ii. 5 centavos, ultramarine, double red surcharge.
- " iii. 1 centavo, green, red surcharge inverted.
 - 2 " carmine, blue " (?)
 - 5 " ultramarine, red surcharge inverted.
 - 50 " dark green, red " (?)
 - 1 sol, red, blue surcharge inverted.

REMARKS.—Several of the stamps of this issue are to be found with a further surcharge of PIURA in black or carmine, of which there are many varieties arising from the size and kind of type employed. This word is also found on stamps without the oval surcharge depicted above. I have not given a list of the values found with PIURA, as it has not at present been satisfactorily explained whether it is a genuine surcharge or merely an obliteration.

ISSUE 1880 (?).

A Paris journal of this year mentions the 20 centavos (Llama type, Issue 1867) surcharged *CAPITANLA DE PUERTO* in a semicircle, and *ISLA DE CHINCHA* in a straight line.

20 centavos, brown, violet surcharge.

REMARKS.—I have never seen this stamp, which may come into the same category as those surcharged *PIURA*.

ISSUE FEBRUARY (?), 1881.

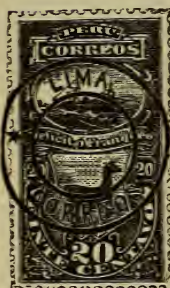
Similar surcharge to that on the issue of January, 1880, but that the word *PERU* is replaced by *LIMA*.

1	centavo, green, red surcharge.
2	" carmine, blue "
5	" ultramarine, red surcharge.
50	" dark green, red "
1	sol, red, blue surcharge.

<i>Unpaid Letter Stamps.</i>	1	centavo, bistre, blue surcharge.
	5	" vermilion, blue "
	10	" orange, blue "
	20	" dark blue, red "
	50	" brown, blue "

Variety i.	1	centavo, green, red inverted surcharge.
	2	" carmine, blue "
	5	" ultramarine, red inverted surcharge.
	50	" dark green, red " "

Variety ii.	1	" green, double red surcharge.
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ISSUE 1881-82.

I. The *Unpaid Letter Stamps*, surcharged with a large double-lined circle, inscribed *LIMA* in the upper and *CORREOS* in the lower curve, the two words being separated by a star at either side.

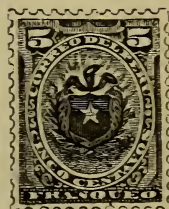
1	centavo, bistre, red surcharge.
5	" vermilion, red "
10	" orange, red "
20	" dark blue, red "
50	" brown, red "

II. The ordinary adhesives, surcharged with the arms of Chili only.

	1	centavo, orange, blue surcharge.
	2	" violet, black "
5	"	ultramarine, red surcharge.
5	"	dark blue, red "
10	"	green, red surcharge. "
20	"	carmine, dark blue surcharge.
20	"	" ultramarine "

Variety i. 1 centavo, orange, red surcharge.

	1	" yellow "
	2	" violet, red "
	2	" yellow "
ii.	1	" orange, blue " inverted.



REMARKS.—I have never seen obliterated specimens of the four stamps comprising Variety i., nor have I seen the 1 centavo unused, but chronicle this from a Continental paper. I think it probable that these stamps were never issued, but were perhaps prepared for use.

III. Same surcharge, with an additional horse-shoe band, inscribed UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL, and PERU below. The colours of the 50 c. and 1 sol are changed.



1 centavo,	green,	surcharge black horse-shoe,	red arms.		
5	"	dark blue	"	"	"
50	"	rose	"	"	black arms.
50	"	"	"	"	blue
1 sol,	"	light blue	"	"	red

Variety i. Similar to above, but having the arms of Chili inverted.
5 centavos, dark blue.

IV. One value, lithographed on pelure paper, imperforate. The design consists of the arms of Peru in the centre, surrounded by an oval band, inscribed DEPARTATOS DEL SUR at top, and TIMBRES 1881-1882 at bottom. Below the oval is PERU, and above it, on a white label, is DIEZ CENTAVOS. This stamp is surcharged in black in a semicircle in Gothic capitals PROVISIONAL, with 1881-1882 in a straight line below. There is a further surcharge in red, consisting of a double-lined circle, inscribed AREQUIPA at the top. Our illustration does not show the black surcharge.



10 centavos,	grey-blue,	black and red	surcharges.
10	"	light	" " " "

Variety i. Similar to above, but having the red surcharge inverted.
10 centavos, grey-blue.

Variety ii. Stamp cut in half diagonally.

10 centavos, light blue, each half used as a 5 centavos stamp.

Variety iii. The red surcharge is replaced by one in lake, having PUNO above, and a date in the inner circle.

10 centavos,	grey-blue.
10	" light blue.

V. The 1 and 5 centavos stamps, surcharged with the double-lined circles similar to Series IV. and to Variety iii. of that series.

1 centavo,	orange,	surcharged in lake	AREQUIPA.
5	"	dark blue	" AREQUIPA.
5	"	"	" PUNO.
20	"	carmine	" AREQUIPA.



VI. The current stamps of Chili postmarked at Lima, Callao, or some other Peruvian town.

1	centavo,	green.
2	"	rose.
5	"	carmine.
10	"	blue.
20	"	green.
50	"	mauve.

ENVELOPES.

The *Timbre-Poste* (No. 235) borrows from some other philatelic journal an account of the current envelopes surcharged with the arms of Chili, and below, in a semicircle, CAJA FISCAL DE LIMA, impressed in red by the side of the stamp.

2	centavos,	dark green,	red	surcharge.
5	"	light	"	"
10	"	rose	"	"
20	"	violet	"	"
50	"	carmine	"	"

These five envelopes, which I have never seen, and respecting which further information is desirable, are said to bear the postmark of Lima (*Lima—Principal, 17 february 82*) in the left upper corner; but neither the colour of the paper nor the sizes are mentioned.

WATERMARKS OF THE STAMPS OF GAMBIA AND LABUAN.

BY CAPTAIN E. B. EVANS, R.A.

Most collectors are probably aware that the stamps of the British Colonies, printed in England, are as a rule in sheets of 240, divided into four panes of 60, each pane consisting of ten horizontal rows of six stamps. The Crown and C.C. watermarks are arranged in the same manner upon the sheet of paper; each pane is enclosed in a single-lined frame. Down the centre of the sheet is a blank space about half an inch wide; across the centre is a wider space, watermarked with the words CROWN COLONIES, which are also repeated across the top and bottom, and twice along each side of the sheet.

Some of my readers may have noticed that the watermark is not always very clearly shown in the Gambia stamps. This is due partly to the fact of their being embossed, and partly to their being arranged in small blocks of fifteen—three horizontal rows of five—so that a row of five stamps is printed on a row of six watermarks, and in most cases a complete watermark is not found on any one of the stamps in a block. Very frequently the upper and lower blocks on a sheet encroach on the margins, and consequently some of the stamps show portions of the words CROWN COLONIES in watermark; and

I have seen a block which had been printed in the centre of one side of a sheet, and the middle row of which was watermarked *colonies*, while the upper and lower rows bore the Crown and C.C. Recent printings of some of the values of Gambia show the blocks printed sideways on the sheet, in which case, of course, each stamp will not show a complete watermark; and of these again I have seen a block with the vertical division of the sheet running across the central row.

The stamps of Labuan are in blocks of ten—two rows of five—and in this case again there are, of course, five stamps to six watermarks (Crown and C.C.). I have, however, not seen them showing any of the other peculiarities I have mentioned. It is not, I think, generally known that the Crown and C.A., with which the early printings of Labuan are watermarked, is not the same as the watermark which is now coming into use in most of the Colonies. The letters C.A. on the Labuans are of a different shape, and they are further away from the Crown, the paper having probably been intended for stamps of a long upright shape. The stamps are printed on this paper sideways with regard to the watermark; and the Crown usually falls on one stamp, and the C.A. on the next.

Correspondence.

A DEFENCE OF BLOATEDNESS.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—I cannot help thinking that the strictures passed on "advanced" collectors in the December *Record* are somewhat uncalled for. *Ab uno disce omnes* is not always right, and I think a sweeping condemnation is hardly merited by the real state of the case. No two persons collect on exactly the same lines; and if one or two wealthy collectors like to have the lion's share of some rarities, what objection can there possibly be beyond the fact that a monopoly of anything is always more appreciated by its possessor than by anyone else? In any case the philatelic world has the satisfaction of knowing that these gems are in good keeping, and if not purchaseable, are almost always to be seen through the courtesy of their fortunate owners. I think there is hardly a leading collector in England who would hesitate to show any stamp to an acolyte in the science.

As to "hoarding and gloating over rows of valuable stamps," let me ask, How have the Society's and kindred institutions' lists been drawn up? From collections with one specimen of each label, or from the books of those who are rich in shades, colours, and sub-varieties of all kinds? Who shall say, for example, that the splendid *accumulations* of Australian, Mauritius, and Spanish, by Mr. Philbrick, Captain Evans, or the late Mr. V. G. de Ysasi, have not been invaluable in making a complete record of each country's postal issues? How many of us have conserved many a notable variety, simply by not being in undue haste to part with stamps that were apparently duplicates? In the dark ages of philately, when watermarks were unknown,

the collector of shades has thus secured many a legitimate variety which he would otherwise have missed. Some stamps there are, of course, which admit of so little variety, that their possession in duplicate is hardly desirable, *e.g.* black Nicaragua, Bolivia, and other sable-hued ones, the rare long Indians, 12d. Canada, &c. ; but in the majority of cases the earlier and rarer stamps varying in each type on the sheet, each one merits the attention of an ardent philatelist, *if he can afford it.*

Any collection, even though the owner of it limit his expenditure to shillings, can make it interesting to himself and every one else by proper classification ; *i.e.* by *indication of his wants*, as well as his possessions, even though he should be wanting in all the unattainables ; and I venture to think that such a one would realize *pro rata* far more for his stamps, were he so minded, than those who have spent large sums on their hobby. Let us who have not this philatelic wealth "pursue the even tenour of our way," and, "snapping up all unconsidered trifles," exercise the Christian virtues of contentment with our LOT, and pleasure in the treasures of our friends.

In conclusion, let me say that, with one or two exceptions, when "dealers are satisfied with a profit of 25 per cent.," may I be there to see. I am sorry to differ in view from the writer of the article in question, but may I remind him, in the tongue he loves so well, that "*l'on n'est pas toujours parfait ?*" and if he has deviated for once from the perfection that is his normal condition, it is doubtless traceable to the gastronomic derangement we are all liable to at Christmas time.

Yours faithfully,

M. P. CASTLE.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE sixth meeting of the season was held on the 20th of January, 1883, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the Vice-President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and a communication from the Secretary to the General Post Office, intimating that the next Congress of the Postal Union will not be held until 1884, and that the British Delegate has not yet been selected. He also read communications from the Philatelic Societies of Dresden and Wurtemberg, which he was requested to acknowledge. He was further instructed to record upon the minutes the regret with which the Society had learned the deaths of Mr. Ferdinand Meyer, of Franzensbad, Austria, and of Mr. Wm. Vipond, both well-known philatelists. The Secretary laid before the meeting copies of a pamphlet by Mr. Patrick Chalmers, entitled *Sir Rowland Hill and James Chalmers, the Inventor of the Adhesive Stamp.*

The Vice-President then referred to the progress made by the Society of late years, and after speaking in very kind and flattering terms of such

services as the Secretary has been able to render, presented him, on behalf of the meeting, with a beautiful silver inkstand, bearing the following inscription : " Presented to Maitland Burnett by his friends of the Philatelic Society, London, January, 1883," followed by the names of the subscribers. The Secretary was unable to give any adequate expression to his thanks for a gift so entirely unexpected, but assured the meeting of the high value he placed on the very handsome token of the friendship and support which he has always received from every member of the Society, and of that indulgent appreciation of his services which have made his post so enviable an one.

The business of the day was the compilation of a reference list of the stamps of British Guiana, which was then proceeded with. On the conclusion of the business the Vice-President showed the scarce United States 3 cents, red, envelope, with stamp of the first die (long label and square ends) of small *note size*. Also a Confederate States Local—the Houston, Texas, 20 cents, green—described in the *Record* for the current month.

Obituary.

It is with much regret that we have to announce the deaths of two well-known philatelists. An intimation received from his relatives informs us of the demise of Ferdinand Thaddeus Meyer, of Franzensbad, Bohemia, who died on the 31st December last, "after ten years' severe suffering," at the early age of thirty-four. Mr. Meyer was a frequent contributor to the *Welt-Post*, and published besides monographs on the stamps of Turkey and of Afghanistan. His *Hand-book for Postage Stamp Collectors* was much appreciated in Germany.

Mr. William Vipond, who was well known to the older school of philatelists as a collector and contributor to the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, is also dead.

Notes and Queries.

C. J.—The President of the French Society is M. Donatis, and the Secretary Dr. Legrand.

F. R. M.—Many thanks for the information.

E. S.—We have a series of papers on the subject partly written, but cannot as yet say when we shall begin to publish them.

DROCER.—Every one bad. Where do you get such rubbish?

F. D. McT.—Noticed in our October number.

Notices to Subscribers.

WITH this number vol. iv. of *The Philatelic Record* is completed. Subscriptions to vol. v., the first number of which will be published next month, are now due, and should be paid to the Publishers.

The publication of this number has been unavoidably delayed, owing to the first proofs having been lost during their transmission through the post.

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